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VOL XVI NO 105--L BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 3 1928 ONE ANNA

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
5 May	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 „	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July,	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia*..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

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There will be no eqtra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Comorin ..	for Australia.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with Mongolia ..	for Australia.
7th July	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with Chitral ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

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N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th „
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	7th „	20th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6350	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

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Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Fushimi Maru 17th May
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Kamo Maru 16th May
Katori Maru 30th May
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Taiyo Maru 31st May
Tenyo Maru 13th June

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O.S.K. LINE

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	28th April	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th „
Sydney Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928		
4th May	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder, Dwarka & CutchMandvie
7th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie.
9th „	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.
10th „	xEllora ..	Mombassa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 300/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken off the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

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WANTED—FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State service. Salary Rs. 100—5—135. Free quarters or Rs. 10 p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.
A 30349

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell our famous Silk Suitings, Shirtings, Tussures, Checks and Ladies Dress Material in retail and wholesale. Handsome commission or salary offered to capable agents. Apply stating previous experience. STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING COY., Calicut, (Malabar).

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WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ltd., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
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Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

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SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE PAREL, BOMBAY.

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Candidates, who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination WHOLLY in the Medical Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination of other recognised Universities, are eligible for admission.

The applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 14th May, 1928, on the prescribed forms of application that will be available from the Dean's Office.

All applications must accompany the University Examination Certificates (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally in the College Office or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
21-4-1928.
30338

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd May, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30th April, 1928.
30344

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 20 OF 1927.

Re: DADABHAI JEHANGIRJI BILLIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Hughes Road, formerly a Building Contractor at Fort and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd July, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
30350

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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEWYORK.

HER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—UNAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS—ONSIDERABLE BUYING—SHORT OVERING. PRICES ADVANCED 46 OINTS—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUURES 15 TO 22 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, May 1.

e New York futures market ruled g during the early part of the session ports of higher Liverpool quotations unfavourable crop reports. So far is no improvement in the weather he technical situation of the market ues strong as each new advance in- liquidation. To-day's declining ey of prices in the afternoon is no- more than a natural reaction, as prospects have not improved. The of the market entirely depends weather reports and hough we beli- ort sales dangerous, we certainly at recent rise is mainly due to peculative purchases and advise in following the advance at the t.

market opened at a rise of 31 but prices declined 18 points on taking. Renewed buying register- sharp rise of 46 foints over previ- losing prices, but a good deal of it ost on long liquidation. The mar- osed at a net rise of 15 to 22 points. prices improved 15 points to 22.30c. New Orleans futures market ruled and closed at a rise of 11 to 10 Spot prices improved 7 points 55c.

YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 1.

ious Close 21.39.
.M. 21.70 plus .31.
.M. 21.58 plus .19
Noon 21.52 plus .13.
P.M. 21.85 plus .46.
P.M. 1.47 plus .08.
M. 21.54 plus .15.

TE CABLES.

rs. Patel Bros. have received the fol- cable from New York dated 1st :—

et advanced early on unfavourable orts but declined later on long realiz-

s. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable ural reaction; continue bullish."
ural reaction continue bullish"
ter.—"Market early was very on unfavourable crop conditions all Street buying, but later re- partially on profit-taking".

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 1.

.....	21.54 plus .15
er	21.48 plus .18
nber	21.35 plus 20
ry	21.25 plus .21
.....	21.22
ing Spot ...	22.30 plus .15

ERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 2.

P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
to date 1-5-28	7767000	12379000
yesterday 1-5-28	24000	28000
to-day do.	6256000	9759000
Ports 27-4-28	1498000	2951000
nterior Towns do.	737000	825000
iverpool 27-4-28	851000	1421000
Supply 27-4-28	4113000	5713000
n Sight do.	13119000	17759000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 1.

.....	21.46 plus .11
.....	21.32 plus .10
ling Spot ...	21.55 plus .07

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.

nown in Liverpool at closing time)
rk. 11 a.m.—

.....	21.85
.....	21.58
er	21.49

rk. Noon Call.—

.....	21.77
.....	21.52
r	21.42

leans. 9.30 a.m.

.....	21.43
.....	21.33
r	21.12

W YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 1.

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. ports	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL.

NEW BUYERS—SHORT COVERING—STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT—FUTURES 45 TO 48 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool May 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 30 o 34 points and after fluctuating within narrow limits, suddenly improved on huge buying. New Buyers were pouring in while shorts were covering. As the prices advanced. stop-loss orders wee cauiht and the market closed strong at a rise of 45 to 48 Points Spot prices improved 29 points to 11.96d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

Empire futures advanced in sympathy with Americans and closed at a rise of 42 to 46 points. The Egyptian futures market was excied and closed at a huge rise of 77 to 78 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 1st instant.—

(1) Heavy rains Memphis district, weather cool.

(2) General buying on the strength of America; catching stoploss orders.

(3) New buyers, short covering, weather map better.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-40 a.m.:—"Heavy rains Memphis district."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends dated 1st instant:—

There is great eagerness to buy futures owing to unfavourable crop accounts. Planting is very backward. Wall Street operators are believed to hold very bullish views."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—"Liverpool Cables:—Outside public buying eagerly but New York reacted on forecast of better weather."

From New York.—"Cotton with July ten or less over October believe conservative transfer July shorts to October or December."

From Liverpool.—"Continued poor crop reports enflaming market. Sentiment very bullish."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.90 plus .25
Scinde, Fine	9.10 plus .25
Scinde, Superfine ...	9.30 plus .25
Bengal, Good	8.70 plus .25
Bengal, Fully Good	8.90 plus .25
Bengal, Fine	9.10 plus .25
Oomra, Good	9.20 plus .25
Oomra, Fully Good	9.45 plus .25
Oomra, Fine	9.70 plus .25
Broach, Fully Good	10.05 plus .25
Broach, Fine	10.30 plus .25
Broach, Superfine ...	10.55 plus .25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

May	21.36 plus .81
July	21.56 plus .77
Julp	21.56 plus .77
August	21.55 plus .77
September	21.55 plus .77
October	21.83 plus .78
November	21.78 plus .78
December	21.78 plus .78
January	21.68 plus .68
February	21.68 plus .78
March	21.66 plus .76
April	21.66 plus .78
May	21.66
Sakellaridis, Spot	F.G.F. 21.70 plus .70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 1.

	Opening	Closing.
May	11.40	11.58 plus .46
June		11.53 plus .45
July	11.34	11.50 plus .45
August		11.43 plus .45
September		11.39 plus .47
October	11.17	11.33 plus .48
November		11.24 plus .47
December		11.24 plus .47
January	11.08	11.23 plus .47
February		11.22 plus .46
March	11.11	11.22 plus .46
April		11.20 plus .45
May		11.19
Mdidling Spot		11.96 plus .29

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot

BOMBAY.

Scattered Buying—Easier Liverpool reports—Business in New crop closed steady—

Bombay, May 2.

Last night Broach July/Aug was done at Rs. 400/- when New York was 38 points higher.

The New York close being 15 points higher, the local market opened at Rs. 396/- for July/Aug Broach and gradually improved to Rs. 399/- on steady buying. Later on prices were suddenly depressed to Rs. 395/12 on reports of 20 points decline at Liverpool. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach Apl/May 388/8.
F G M G Broach July/Aug 397/4.
F G M G Apl/May 1929 410/4"
Fine M G Oomra May 354.
Fine M G Oomra July 361.
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan 1929 379.
F G M G Bengal May 320.
F G M G Bengal July 325.
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan 1929 335.

"Business in new crop positions started from to-day and Broach Apl/May 1929 delivery was first done at Rs. 403/- and soon rose to Rs. 414/8 on active buying.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 2

The forward market opened at Rs. 396 for July-August Broach and improved on Jobbers buying. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under.

There is very good demand for ready Cotton since yesterday and Japan is buying freely.

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May, Rs. 389
F. G. M. G. Broach July-Aug., Rs. 397.8.
F. G. M. G. Broach April-May 1929, Rs. 410.
Fine M. G. Oomra May, Rs. 354.
Fine M. G. Oomra July, Rs. 361
Fine M. G. Oomra, Dec.-Jan., 1929 Rs. 378.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May, Rs. 321.
F. G. M. G. Bengal July, Rs. 328.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec.-Jan. 1929, Rs. 337.

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 2.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. ...	100	3,400
Fine M. G. Oomra May ...	100	600
F. G. M. G. Bengal May ...	200	700

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 2.

Bengal	325 Dec.-Jan.
Bengal	319 May.
Bengal	326 July
Broach	388 April-May.
Broach	396 July-Aug
Broach	402 April May.
Umra	353 May.
Umra	360 Juiy.
Umra	378 Dec.-Jan.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 2.

Bengal	341	334	327	320	312
S. P.	339	332	325	318	310
Rajputana	341	324	327	320	312
Broach	.....	412	407	400	393
S. D.	.....	413	408	403	398
P. A.	.....	416	411	406	398
K. V.	.....	400	395	390	385
Dholera	.....	398	393	388	383
Kalajin	.....	400	395	390	285
Dholera	.....	398	393	388	383
Kalanin	.....	400	395	390	385
Cutch	.....	.....	402	397	390
Surat	.....	462	457	452	447
Rajpipla	.....	462	457	452	447
Navsari	.....	482	477	472	467
Umra No. 3	371	364	357	347	.....
C. P. No. 1	396	389	382	372	.....
C. P. No. 2	383	376	369	359	.....
Khandesh	.....	357	347	337	327
Muchia	.....	.....	337	327	31
Southern	.....	398	393	388	383
Miraj	.....	.....	418	408	398

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. May 2.

	Red leafy	Ready Contract. April	Delivery May
Bengal Superfine	340	...	..
Bengal Fine	335	...	..
Bengal F. G.	330	...	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	375	...	...
Nagpur Fine	375	...	..
Yeotmal Fine	365	...	..
Arvi Fine	365	...	...
Amraoti Fine	355/55	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola	350	..	...
Munkepur Fine	345	...	...
Khandesi Fine	340	...	...
Nanded|Purna FG.G.S.	385	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	...	...
Parbhani|Sailu			
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	..	...
Burwah Sanawad Fine	345/48	...	...
Surat	460	pl.	30-5
Broach F. G.	395	...	...
Broach Fine	305	..	pl. 17-8
Western M. G.	385/90	...	...
Cambodia	480	...	...
Miraj|Sangli	400	..	..
Coompta Good	405/10	+23	+22
Dhollera			—3-4
Kadi|Viramgam			pl. 3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
May shipment sellers £9-10.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £19-10.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 2.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 933
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 960
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 129-3/4.
Banks buying 60 days 126-3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138-1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 178
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 154-3/4
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4,87-7/8 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-5/8 2nd inst.
London/Japan 1/11-1/4 1st inst.
London/Paris 124 00 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.32 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.60 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4.10.1/4 1st inst.; £4.4.11 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 26-13/16 1st inst. 26-15/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 26-11/16 1st inst. 26-13/16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 58-3/4 1st inst. 58-7/8 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 3-31/32 per cent. 1st inst. 3-31/32 per cent. 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 months 4-3/32 per cent. 1st inst. 4-3/32 per cent 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 8 mos. 5 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 2.
Since 1st September

In full pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh ...	216	293,467	306,982
Central India	297	281,621	271,998
Barsi and Nagar ...	746	284,731	185,785
Hyderabad-Gaccrani ...	159	109,545	65,781
Berar ...	2,408	653,600	544,156
Central Provinces ...	931	284,708	223,252
Total Oomras	4,757	1,907,672	1,597,804
Dholera ...	8	133,862	131,066
N-W. Provinces ...	.....	63,086	54,477
Rajputana ...	112	44,583	45,589
Sind-Punjab ...	.....	134,244	112,379
Broach (...	2,972	197,009	166,253
Coompta and Dharwar ...	252	60,140	69,790
Western-Northerns ...	526	17,899	32,167
Coccanada ...	.....	.....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	——	14,698	11,857
Persian ...	116	4,622	3,797
American ...	.....	34,322	170,711
Egyptian and African ...	50	46,383	46,708
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	51
Total ...	8,790	2,652,539	2,443,052

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 2.
1st September to 26th April.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe ...	6,963	492,761	248,971
Japan and China ...	5,250	798,346	1,157,220
Coast Ports		18,952	15,745
Up country by Rail		53,651	85,221
About in harbour for Europe China and Japan		38,671	12,945
Total ...	12,213	1,402,381	1,520,102

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LOCKOUT AT JAMSHEDPUR

STRANGE EFFECT ON SHARES.

BOMBAY, May 2.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady in sympathy with strong Cotton position and ruled very steady on increased buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs 913/12 and Closed at 915 Fazal opened at Rs. 886/4 and after improving to 888/12 Closed at 887-8. Pearl opened at Rs. 585 and closed at Rs. 588/12. Century improved to 425 but closed at 423/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grave news of a lockout at Jamshedpur Tata Iron Works, unnerved the operators and prices opened easy Defd. at Rs. 260 Ordinary at Rs. 72/8. At this level there were no sellers and to the utmost astonishment prices ruled firm on active buying and shortcovering Dfds flared up to Rs. 276/4 but closed at Rs. 275. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 323/12 but ruled steady on bull support and closed at 327/8. Hydros were steady. Alcocks improved steadily. There was good demand for ScindiaB. Steams.

CLEARING DAYS.

The Bombay Share Market will remain closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week.

PRIVATE REPORTS

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report dated 2nd Inst. state as under:—

The announcement of a lockout in Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur had no effect in the market to-day owing to Bu support coupled with Bear covering. At first, prices were quoted low, 262½ for Df: and 72½ for Ordinary. These figures did not remain there long and prices rose to close firm. Those who had sold short a few days ago in anticipation of a general strike were seen covering their sales this afternoon. A lock out in this gigantic works is not a thing to be ignored. The Co. books about Rs. 1,50,00,000 profit approximately per annum, which means about Rs. 40,000 profit per day. This the Co. will lose. Besides this there is 24 lacs Debenture interest per year, 12 lacs interest on loans, 4½ lacs interest on 1st Preference Shares and 52½ lacs interest on 2nd Preference Shares. We will not count interest on arrears of 2nd Preference Shares, Even then the interest on debentures, loans, 1st and 2nd Preference comes to about 92 3/4 lacs, which means the interest alone runs up by about Rs. 25,000 per day. So the lock out means loosing of Rs. 40,000 per day, which could have been the profit, plus Rs. 25,000 interest running up as shown above. Total loss for each day the works is closed, is somewhere about Rs. 65,000.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 2.

Paid up	Closing Rates.
100 Ahmed Advance	370
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeinfi	915
250 Bradbury	220
100 Century	428-12
100 Colaba Land	128-12
500 Central India Pt.	508-12
100 Kurla	165
100 Crescent	173-12
250 Currimbhoy	220
500 David	360
250 Dawn	570
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/12/6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	887.8
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	285
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	18
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	251.4
100 Luxmi Cotton	6900xd
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
100 Morarjee	1850
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1810
100 New Great	285
10 New City	107-8
100 Pabaney	271.4
100 Pearl	588-12
100 Sholapur	7100
250 Simplex	173.12
100 Sholapur	7,400
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi plus D.	498-12
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2800
BANKS.	
127 Imperial	357-8
127	355
50 India	91
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26-2
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	4/2
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ad. Prantej	902/8
Amritsar Patti	138
J/Cen Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Rly.	90
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	715
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	750
100 Alcock	415
125 British Burma	840
10 B. Burma No. 1	305
10 Bc India Insurance	7/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4-5
100 B. Tramway	153-2
50 B. Tramway	68
100 Bombay Steam	271-4
50 Bombay Telephone	50-8
10 Bundi Cement	23-6
200 Indian Cement	327 8
Central India Mining	18-4
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 98/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-8.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101-14.
Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8 1945-55 Rs. 106/9/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 2.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
6 months 4-3/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bils, 3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-31/32 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

100 Katni Deferred	822/8
100 Katni Ordinary	240
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10 Punjab P. Cement	14-14
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12/8
10 Shivrajpur	38
75 Tata Iron Defd.	76
20 Tata Iron Defd.	275
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93-8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Hydro	1140
100 Tata Power Ord.	562-8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	16-2
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10 7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100 7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
1000 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	93/8
100 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480
500 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	300

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1 Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to :—

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are made by a firm famous, for over 70 years, for the sterling quality and consistent reliability of their products. Choose a B.S.A. and you will have a bicycle that will give a lifetime's satisfactory service. Guaranteed for fifty years.

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You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 2.

Ockenfels, Weyhousen, Hamburg.
Awa Maru, Harada, Kobe.
C[Lahore, Johnson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 3.

Kohinoor, Hartoch, Java.
Genoa Maru, Kamikawa, Kobe.
Domala, Kitson, London.
Mirzapore, Dickinson, Kobe.
Ridderkerk, Corten, Hamburg.

LOADING.

May 2.

Steamer Awa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Ockenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Awa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Awa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. C[Lahore:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Lahore, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kohinoor:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Kohinoor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

S. S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Genoa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Domala:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Domala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mirzapore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Ridderkerk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Following is the weekly Bullion report issued by Messrs Devkaran Nanjee on the 2nd Inst.

Our Silver market shows a net advance of 11 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market early in the week remained steady on buying by a Calcutta operator but later advanced on considerable short-covering and option-eaters buying in consequence of the advancing Shanghai Exchange and better Foreign advices. At the close the prices declined on fears of Indian Government selling Silver coupled with the lower Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 61-6 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 60-2 on the 25th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 1-4 T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-7 3/4 yesterday and the lowest 2-7 5/16 on the 25th ultimo.

The London price is 0 1/2 higher. The market was steady with India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. America sold moderately. The New York price is 58 1/2 cents i.e. 0 7/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1/2 cents on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 57 5/8 cents on the 25th ultimo.

The prices for Gold are an anna better on some upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-8-9 for ready, Rs. 21-8-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £ 4-4-11.

The price of silver looks attractive, round Rs. 60/- and purchases so made should ultimately show profit.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,022
Linseed	26,724
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,411
Gingellyseed	1,279
Poppyseed	2,980
Groundnuts	6,465
Castorseed	9,103
Rice	80,181
Myrabollams	3,131
Cottonseed	6,921
Mowraseed	565
Gram	6,602
Joowar	13,455
Maize	6
Barley	4,495
Bajree	1,086
	Tons.
Coal	2,921

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 1.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.39-7/8.
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.10-3/8
T. T. Brussels on London 34.95.
T. T. Madrid on London 29.42.
T. T Milan on London 92.62.
T. T. Berne on London 25.33.
T. T. Paris on London 124.02.
T. T. London on Prague 164.65

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

DELIVERY OF BROACH SETTLEMENT

Bombay, May 2

The time of April-May settlement having drawn near, delivery of goods (Broach fully good cotton) has commenced in Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., on Monday the 30th April 1928. Ten Delivery Orders were issued.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 2.

200	Ralli Bros. Bhavnagar	310
100	Ralli Bros., Dhulia	350
100	G. G. Kesha. Kalajin	375
100	Forbes and Co., Kurdwadi	321
100	Forbes and Co., Jalna	315
100	Forbes and Co., Kuradwadi	321
100	Forbes and Co., Aurangabad	360
100	Vardhman Bros., Sindi	372
100	Toyomunkwa, Ujjain	355
100	Toyomankwa, Uplands	407
100	Volkart Bros., Amod	410
100	Toyomankwa, Jaora	345
100	P. Crystal and Co., Malkapur	318
100	P. Crystal and Co., Saujin	400
200	Volkart Bros., Khandesh	290
200	Jetha Devji, Mathia	276
100	L. K. Vashunjee, Jambusar	409
100	H. Nenshi, Jamner	334
300	Japan Cotton, Berar	362
200	Japan T. and Co., Pandhurna	365

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
MUKTSAR, April 30.

Wheat ready, Rs. 4-4 to 4-10
Wheat Har, Rs. 4-8-9.
Wheat Assuj, Rs. 4-13-9.
Gram ready, Rs. 3-11 to 3-14
Wheat Jeth, Rs. 3 12.
Wheat Assuj, Rs. 4-1-9.
Barley ready, Rs. 3-4 to 3-5.
Barley Jeth, Rs. 3-5.
Barley Assuj, Rs. 3-9.
Rapeseed ready, Rs. 7-8 to 7-12.
Rapeseed Bisakh, Rs. 7-7.
Rapeseed Jeth, Rs. 7-9.
Rapeseed Bhadon, Rs 8.
Gwara ready, Rs. 3.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 2.

Casterseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs 49-4, Highest Rs. 49-5-6, Lowest Rs. 48-15, Closing Rs 49-2; Septmber Opening Rs. 52-4, Highest Rs. 52-6, Lowest Rs. 52-1, Closing Rs. 52-3.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 5-0-3, Closing Rs 5-0-9.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 57-2, Highest Rs. 57-5, Lowest Rs. 56-14, Closing Rs. 57-2.

Bazaar will be closed to-morrow on account of the 14th day of the Lunar half.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
Week ending 28th April, 1928.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	170	13,119	17,759
Receipts at U. S. Ports	112	7,802	12,304
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	25	1,225	2,338
To Continent	78	4,098	5,527
To Japan, Canada, etc.	14	1,068	1,810
Total	117	6,391	9,675
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	281	12,476	14,289
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (all kinds)	61	3,006	2,368
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,498	2,051
Stocks at American Interior Towns		737	825
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,878	2,907
Total		4,113	5,783
Last week		4,229	5,948
Difference on week		—116	—165
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		851	1,603
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	Nil
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)		52,330	53,300

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In the share market to-day Jutes ruled steady but the bulk of the business was confined to lower-prized stocks of an interbazar nature. Howrahs were again active and large turnover resulted in them. Coals showed no change and business in them was on a meagre scale. Hurriidih were marked down about fifteen points. Teas continued to be steady and there was a moderate turnover. Under Miscellaneous there was nothing of any particular importance in the falls to be commented upon. Government securities were steady.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON

LIVE WEEVILS

According to a report issued on the 7th ultimo by the Bureau of Entomology the number of live boll weevils found per ton of moss averages 65.9 per cent. in Louisiana as compared with only 16.7 per cent found at the same date last year. In Alabama the average number of live boll weevils found is 45.2 per cent, in Georgia 88.7 per cent in South Carolina 21.1 per cent and in Texas 74.5 per cent.

WEEKLY WEATHER BUREAU

The Weather Bureau, in its report issued on the 11th ultimo, for the past week, states that conditions were mostly favourable for field work in the eastern belt, and progress was made in planting in the south-east, but cold and wet weather retarded operations near the close of the week. Planting conditions west of the Mississippi River were generally unfavourable, the weather being cloudy and rainy, with unusual coldness. In Texas cold weather and high winds were especially unfavourable for the early seeded crop, which made poor progress, while rains and cold weather delayed planting operations. Moisture was ample, except in the extreme west of the State. Planting has begun in the south-eastern section of Oklahoma, and much ground has been planted in the southern and central sections of Georgia, where some cotton is up with good stands. Planting is progressing in Lousiana and Alabama, but made slow progress in Mississippi. Rains and cold weather delayed planting in Arkansas. Tennessee reported that planting is progressing and South Carolina reported that planting had become more active, and that early sown cotton was germinating well. Crop preparations in North Carolina have advanced.

CONSUMPTION PROSPECTS.

Garside Cotton Service has issued a statement to the effect that present prospects indicate World's consumption between 15,750,000 Bales and 16,000,000 Bales.

SALES OF FERTILIZERS.

Mr. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange in his report states that the sales of fertilizers for the eight months ending March totalled 3,776,000 tons as compared with 2,687,000 tons in those same period last year.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—Cargoes,—
May/June shipment sellers 54/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb, Cargoes.—
May shipment to Spain paid 53/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
May/June shipment paid and sellers 56/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment paid and further buyers 55/.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/1-1/2.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/3.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/2.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 14/2-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb
Spot s-/8d.-1/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £18-10.
Linseed, La plata, c.i.f. ton.—
June/July shipment Hull paid £16-7-6
Linseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment quoted £18-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 30/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery paid 31/10-1/2.
14-15/16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 1.

Siler—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot 26-13/16
Forward 26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4-4-10-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, May 1.

Copper, English Best Selected £64-3/4.
Copper, Braziers £74-3/4.
Yelow Metal £64-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1/8.
Tin, English Ingots £230-1/2.

The Bombay Samachar

Circulation concentrated in the Bombay and immediate suburban area reaches a field that is rich in buying power for actual and potential sales at a minimum cost per result.

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The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

PRIVATE COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, of Liverpool, in their circular of April 10 on the cotton trade, state that strong and advancing markets had been experienced the previous day in America, due mainly to a very bullish Government boll weevil report. In addition the weather was reported to be generally unfavourable for planting, the main complaint being too much rain, except in West Texas, and cool temperatures. The market is not in a position to withstand any adverse new crop reports, and will respond readily to advices of an unfavourable character, owing to a larger consumption than was considered possible a few months ago. As a matter of fact, Garside's latest estimate of world consumption for the first half of the season is 8,425,000 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with the International Federation's figure of 8,226,000, and he states that even allowing for further curtailment in the United States and some parts of the Continent present prospects are for a world consumption of 15,750,000 to 16,000,000 bales during the present season.

It is, of course, still too early to become alarmed with regard to new crop prospects, but in view of accumulating evidence of the world's large absorbing power the market is very sensitive and will be easily influenced by any unfavourable news. This in its turn is almost sure to bring in outside speculation on an increased scale, which would give a further considerable lift to prices. To all appearances all is not well with the crop so far, and for this reason we still believe in purchases on all possible reactions, expecting yet higher prices sooner or later.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd May, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.8566 inches (0.30 above nomal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 25.752 inches (0.28 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.002.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees (0.3 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 5.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 0 hrs. 47 m. this morning (I. S. T.).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary General Meeting of Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) Phoenix Building, Graham Road Ballard Estate, 6-15 p.m.

.. FRIDAY MAY 4.

Bank of Baroda At-Home, new premises' at Apollo Street. 5-30 p. m.

Buddha Jayanti celebrations at Buddha Society's premises, Rai Bahadur Pandit Shiv Narain presiding.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with English mails of April 19th due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 5.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

BANK OF BARODA.

The Chairman and the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., will be At-Home tomorrow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at their new premises at Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

The office of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference has been removed to Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. as "Manela" which left Bombay on the 5th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the afernoon of the 1st instant.

BOMBAY ENGINEERS.

There will be an ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) at Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. F. D. Mehta will open a discussion on "electric welding."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th inst.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 2nd May, 1928, tenders to the amount of £1,550,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 64 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 9th May, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

THANA PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The Prarthana Samaj, which was founded at Thana on the 15th of January last has been holding divine service regularly on Sundays at the Manaklal Chawl, Thana. It has been however, found that the place being out of the town, it was not convenient for a large of people to attended the service. The Prarthana Samaj has now shifted to the New English School where the weekly divine service will be held on Sundays at 5 p.m. On Sunday next Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, will conduct the service. The New English School is just near the Thana Station

BUDDHA SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Dr. A. L. Nair, the President of the Society, sends the following appeal for publication:—

The Thrice-Sacred Day of the Birth, enlightenment and Parinivana of the Bhagavan Budha falls on the Vaishakha Full-moon Day, Friday (4th instant). The Budha Day should be observed as follows:—Spend the day in prayer and meditation. In Bombay, participate in the Buddha Society's function which will be presided over by Rai Bahadur Pandit Shio Narain, Advocate of Lahore.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Deodhar at Cavel Girgaum, and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of April 1928 in all 1372 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital. One of those 700 were women, 422 children and 250 infants. 14 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 54.9. The total number deliveries during the year since April 1928 was 11.23 of expectant mothers were under observation.

LATE SWAMI VIJAYAPALJI

A public meeting was held lately in Mundra (Cutch) under the presidentship of Mr. Narayandas Vaidya to mourn the loss, caused by the sad demise of Swami Shree Vijayapalji. Swami Dipchandji, Swami Devchandraji, Swami Kalyanchandraji, Mr. Meghjee Thoban J. P. and Mr. Sheth delivered speeches fit to the occasion and a resolution was passed.

Having renounced the world, the deceased accepted "Diksha" in Mandvi on Vaishakh Sud 5 Samvat 1912 at the age of 16 years, at the hands of venerable Swami Shree Karamachandraji. He got the seat of "Acharya" in 1969 Samvat and during his career of 72 years he occupied the high place of honour in the minds of Jains and others. Having travelled in many countries he came in contact with many learned men, he propagated the Jain spirit of tolerance and openness.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.
.. INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.
RASIKLAL VIN—Vocal Music.
K. W. BHOLE—Vocal Music.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

MARKET PRICES.
LIGHT MUSIC.

H. G. Davies ..... Baritone.
The s.s. "Pilsna" ..... Trio.
9-30 p.m. Trio.
March "Persiana" ..... Strauss.
Overture "Semiramide" .... Rossini.
Valse "Etincelles" ..... Waldteufel.
9-50 p.m. H. G. DAVIES.
In Selected Songs.
10-0 p.m. Trio.
Neapolitan Song "Catari! Catari! Cardillo; "Spanish Serenade" Metra; Intermezzo "Oriental Dance" Frontini.
10-20 p.m. H. G. DAVIES.
In Selected Songs.
10-30 p.m. Trio.
Slection "Faust" ..... Gounod.
March "Stadion" ..... Siede.
10-45 p.m. Experimental European Play.

An attempt will be made to relay P.C. J.J. the Experimental Short-wave Station of Messrs. Philips Radio. Eindhoven, Holland.

Close Down at the Completion of Relay.

ALLEGED MURDER IN CITY BROTHEL

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY

The Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of Shanker Vithoba (25) a motor cleaner who was stabbed on Sunday night by two persons in a brothel at Fanaswadi under circumstances already reported in these columns. The police arrested Shamji and Gaurishanker who were placed before the Coroner.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury after hearing further evidence recorded the following verdict:—"Death was caused by haemorrhage from a penetrating wound of the blood vesels on the right side of the neck. On the evidence we hold that Shamji Mooljl and Gaurishankar Jaishankar aided and abetted each other in inflicting the stab wounds on the deceased, one of which proved fatal. In these circumstances we are of opinion that their act amounts to abetment of murder."

MR. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "THE MISSION OF YOUTH"

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, M. L. C. will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "The Mission of Youth" on Sunday 19th May 1928 at 9.15 a.m. (S.T.) in one of the local theatres.

Admission tickets of Rs. 2, 1, As 8 4 will be available from the 5th May at the following places:

1 Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.
2 B. P. C. C., ongress House, Girgaum Back Road.
3 Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort.
4 Mr V. R. Bhende, c/o Bombay Presidency Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road.
5 Messrs. T. A. Wagh and Co., Near Girgaum Portugese Church.

KURLA ELECTION RULES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Mr. M. Pereira's letter dated 26th ultimo it is significant that the seats have not at all been allocated in accordance with the ratio of population. It will not be superfluous to say that the Municipality has not taken into consideration the interests of the public residing in the respective wards and the Government are indifferent.—Yours etc.,

P S. KULKARNI.

Pipe Road Kurla.

TRANSFER OF POPULAR NAIB SUBA.

(From a Correspondent)

AMRELI (Kathiawar), April 30.

Mr. K. B. Desai, Naib Suba of this place has been transferred to Dabhoi. He was a very energetic and popular officer. As an officer he was very kind towards his staff. He possesses an extraordinary knowledge in revenue as well as judicial affairs. The people of this place deeply regret the transfer of such a popular officer.

"INDEPENDENCE: GOAL OF CONGRESS"

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE'S SUPPORT

POONA WELCOMES SUBHAS BOSE

POONA CITY, May 2.

he Subjects Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference met to-day Mr. Subash Chandra Bose presiding, and passed a resolution declaring independence as the goal of the Congress. The Committee also passed a resolution urging boycott of the Simon Commission and boycott of foreign cloth. The Committee adjourned till nine to-night.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

The Poona City Municipality presented to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose with a civic address in a silver casket this evening.

Dr. Naidu, the President of the Municipality read the address in which a reference was made to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's sacrifices and his contributions tocal self-Government.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose after thanking the Municipality observed that India had her own local self-Government institutions and she must revive those institutions. He urged the members of the Municipality to have self-confidence and courage and vght self-Government problems. He declared that he was working as a soldier of freedom and he viewed things from that outlook.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale proposed a vote of thanks.—A. P.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shet Tikamdas, the Vice-President of the Municipality, and office bearers of the Congress and others.

A wrocession, headed by Indian music a volunter s band and troops of Boy Scouts and volunteers, was formed and set out from Shanwar Wada at half past eight and as it passed along the main thoroughfare of the city, it was joined by numerous people and the President was garlanded and given pan supari at about fifty points on the route. Flowers also were showered upon him at several places. When the procession reached the statue of Tilak in front of the Municipal Building Mr. Bose left his carriage and paid homage to Tilak and rar anded the statue. Similary. near Shirvaj Mandir the procession halted and the president garlanded the bust of Shivaji. The procession dispersed on reaching Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's residence, where Mr. Bose is staying.

The Subjects Committee of the Conference meets at four this afternoon and at half past six the City Municipality will present Mr. Bose with an address of welcome.—A. P.

"Chroniele" Photo.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday 'en route' to Poona where he presides over the Maharashtra Political Conference to-day, delivered an inspiring speech at the Congress House. The distinguished Bengalee patriot is seen addressing the meeting. . . .

MR. S. C. BOSE IN POONA

WARM WELCOME

POONA, May 2.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose the President Elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, arrived in Poona this morning. He was received at the railway station by Provincial Conference here on May 3rd under the presidency of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose the national flag was hoisted, to-day, by Prof Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye, Chairman of the Reception Committee before a large gathering including volunteers at the entrance to the Conference pandal in, the Tilak Mandir. A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, May 2.

The Foundation Committee of the National Moslem Uniersity has decided to dissolve itself and has elected another body as the board of trustees consisting of thirty members including Dr. Ansari, Ali Brothers, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Jawarharlal Nehru.

The assets and liabilities of the old Committee have been transferred to the new body.

An Executive Committee of nine members has also been formed. Dr. Ansari will be the President of the Executive Committee, Zahir Hussain, the Secretary and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, the Treasurer.—A. P.

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that the British Government had replied to the Egyptian Govrnment's note, welcoming its sentiments, but saying that if the Assemblies Bill was revived or if a similar legislation was introduced, the British Government would again be obliged to intervene and they could enter into no discussion of the declaration of 1922. Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the instructions which were previously thought necessary to give to certain British warships had now been countermanded.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 2.

Sofia.—Cyclone has devastated north Bulgaria and has especially caused damage at Stara Zagora, unroofing houses and partially destroying a mosque. The population which was already nervous as the result of the earthquake, has been thrown into panic afresh. Seventy persons have been injured.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED

PRELUDE TO MAHARASTRA CONFERENCE

POONA CITY, May 1.

As a prelude to the sixth Maharashtra

MAHARASHTRA LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

POONA CITY, May 2.

The Maharashtra Lawyers Conference meets here on the 4th May and the following days under the presidency of Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara. Important resolutions such as separation of Judicial from Executive functions, constitution of a General Bar Council for the Maharashtra, recruitment of judiciary and Magistracy from the Bar will be discussed.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lucknow, May 2nd.—Mr. Labanti, Municipal Commissioner representing the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community, who was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, by the City Magistrate, Lucknow, on a charge of cheating Messrs. Murray and Company by drawing Rs. 350 from them under false pretences, has been on appeal acquitted by Mr. J. N. Basu, Sessions Judge.—A. P.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Hindu" understands that the Government will shortly appoint an expert to deal with the problem of venera disease in the Province.—A. P

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK

	May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	21.54
To-day's Opening Rate	21.32
Difference	—.22
To-day's Closing Rate	21.23
Difference	—.31

LIVERPOOL

	May 2.
Previous Closing Rate	11.50
To-day's Opening Rate	11.35
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	11.37
Difference	—.13
Broach Expectation	395

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter by Mr. Kabadi, Secretary to the National Newspapers (India) Co. It is not very helpful. The question uppermost in everybody's mind is, where on earth has the colossal sum of nearly two lakhs of rupees in the space of one year gone to. The whole of the subscribed capital and 45 thousand rupees besides. I remember receiving a circular, where it was stated that the "pies of the poor" would be the most welcomed. "No wealthy shareholders need apply" so to speak.

The question now before us is, have the shareholders of our 'Herald' received full value for their money? Now, what is the nature of the return? Personally I like 'Hors de Ouvere' immensely, but one gets tired of that every morning for "Chota Hazri." But I ask very seriously is not the sum of two lakhs per annum a very large sum after all to pay for the privilege of having an Englishman to tell us how to manage the business of telling the Government in their own language precisely that we think of them? Nobody denies the sincerity of the Managing Editor, but are we to understand that all those who disagree with him are insincere? He seems bent on quarreling with every one, even the best of his friends and especially those even who were his true friends in need. I submit we should now completely "Indianise" our "Herald," in the matter of management. Two lakhs of rupees is far too much to spend on the luxury of having a "Big Ben" to chime in our midst every morning. The whole show looks to me like a huge "white elephant" and we cannot afford these luxuries either.—Yours etc.,

INTERESTED PARSI.

Bombay, May 2.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. G. B. TRIVEDI WITHDRAWN

The complaint filed by Mr. Parbhudas Ramji of Messrs. C. Parbhudas and Co. against Mr. G. B. Trivedi and his clerk, having come up before the court on Wednesday, the Magistrate expressed his opinion that it was useless to proceed with the case as the evidence so far recorded was not satisfactory. The complainant then stated that he was satisfied that Mr. G. B. Trivedi was not in Bombay on the material dated. He therefore did not lead the evidence and withdrawn the complaint.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, a strange journey on the life's ocean or sea is your Kismet, be it the Pacific or the Red. You will have to fight against the tremendous odds of a fate which was unkind to your forefathers of about half a dozen generations. Your waging of war with fate will be somewhat like the Thirty Years' War, but success is yours indeed in spite of the scars left on your puckered brow as a perpetual reminder: exactly as poor India has got the scars of the 1914-19 holocaust in the cause of demonocracy, alias hypocrisy. A cobbler's son, or even a public grog-shopwala's son, has become Premier, and there's no reason why you should not be one such—if not exactly a Premier at least you will occupy the premier position in your large family, and that means more than what your father achieved, or your grandfather dreamt of in his rustic philosophy. Not to go farther and delve deep in other countries' history, in our own Mumba the Magnificent jurrypooranawalas or second-hand bottles and matches sellers, crying "batlioe vechvani diwaasaraae", or cap or needle sellers have become multi-nullionaires. Your speciality will be brooms, green or dry, which you will make sweep clean even though they are not new. Where Dame Partington failed you will succeed, more or less. Your perseverance and honesty will touch the systematic chords of the village belles and fortune will, all of a sudden, smile on you as it did on old Jack of old in the following immortal lines:—

"A lady looked out of her lattice so high,
And spied Jack a-selling of broom, green broom;
Says she, "You young blade, won't you give up your trade,
And marry a maid in full bloom, full bloom?
So they sent for the parson without more delay,
And married they were in the room, the room,
There was eating and drink, and says Jack, with a wink,
This is better than cutting of broom, green broom."

So, all's well that ends well—all're well who wed well!

NATIONAL CONGRESS

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE

THREE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

CALCUTTA, May 2.

It is understood that there are already three candidates in the field for the office of Chairman of the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta, namely Messrs J. M. Sen Gupta, N. C. Chander and Subhas Chandra Bose, and there are three distinct groups backing these aspirants for the honour.—A. P.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST N. W. RAILWAY

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee leave Calcutta tomorrow for Delhi to enquire into two complaints. One is by Messrs Shambunath and Sons, of Amritsar, regarding the rates for sulphur, and the other, from Messrs. J. B. Bakhchi & Co, on behalf of the Delhi Electric Tramways & Lighting Co., regarding the rates for liquid feel. Both complaints are against the North-Western Railway. The hearing will take place at the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, New Delhi, on May 4th.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

NUMEROUS DUSTSTORMS IN PUNJAB

POONA, May 2.

The western disturbance has caused an extension of cloud into Baluchistan and a low pressure area has appeared over the East Central Provinces Numerous dusts tstorms or dry thunderstorms are reported from the Punjab, North Rajputana and the West United Provinces and extensive thunder showers from North Bengal, Assam and North Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Tenasserim and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts.—Port Blair one and a half inches, Victoria Point a quarter, Lashio a half, Bhamo and Maymyo a quater Dibrugarh a half, Sibsagar a quarter, Tezpur a half, Gauhati three quarters, Shillong and Cherrapunji a quarter, Mymensingh one, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri a quarter, Darjeeling a half, Vizagapatam a quarter.

Forecast.—An extension westwards in Northeast India and alony the Punjab Kumaon hills.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin four thousand three hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 0 hour frotyseven minutes on Wednesday May 2nd.—A. P.

CANDIDATES FOR INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION TO BE HELD AT DELHI IN AUGUST

SIMLA, May 2.

A competitive examination to select candidates for training for the Indian Forest Service will be held at Delhi, beginning from 20th August.—A. P.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS FROM FIJI

TO ARRIVE AT CALCUTTA ON 15TH INST.

SIMLA, May 2.

S. S. Sutlej from Fiji carrying 973 returning Indian Emigrants including 442 for Madras is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 15th May.—A. P.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

SIR K. V. REDDY TO BE MEMBER

MADRAS, May 2.

Sir K. V. Reddy, ex-Minister, Madras Government, will be a member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly this year.—A. P.

RAJA GHAZNAFRAL'

APPOINTED PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MAHARAJA OF ALWAR

NEW DELHI, May 2.

The news regarding his appointment as Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Alwar has been confirmed by Raja Ghazanfaraji M. L. A.—A. P.

LA CHANCE SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 2.

La Chance was scratched from One Thousand Guines at 2/5 yesterday from one thousand guineas at 2/5 yesterday afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928

MR. BOSE ON BOYCOTT.

Bombay had on Tuesday the pleasure of receiving and listening to Mr Subash Chandra Bose on his way to Poona, where he is to preside to-day over the Maharashtra Political Conference. Mr. Bose, the idol of Bengal, is one of the most forceful leaders in India. It was not an accident that Government's eye fell upon him early enough and he was clapped into jail without a trial. He was released only when he was seriously ill. If Government thought that they had successfully broken his spirit, they were sadly mistaken. For from the day of his release, in spite of his severe illness, he threw himself into the national struggle with all his heart and soul. He is a worthy follower of Deshbandhu Das and possesses a remarkable capacity for organisation. It was mainly due to him that the boycott of the Simon Commission was a phenomenal success at Calcutta. It is due to him, too, that the boycott of British goods has already begun to tell in Bengal. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the success of the boycott of British goods, he said that Bengal had inaugurated the campaign on the 20th of February, the day the Commission arrived in Calcutta, and on the 17th of April the "Englishman" came out with a statement that contracts for white piecegoods, particularly mulls, were being cancelled with effect from May 1928. "If this be the result," he says, "of two months' work in only one province one can imagine the effect of an All-India boycott campaign carried on intensively for a period of two years."

But the pity of it is that though all India has been talking of boycott of British goods for over two years, few provinces outside Bengal have made any real progress. Maharashtra, indeed, has been carrying on some propaganda for the last two or three months and it may be hoped that the present Conference under the experienced and stimulating guidance of Mr. Bose will put more reality and vigour into the propaganda. In his speech at the Congress House Mr. Bose emphasised the urgent necessity of co-operation between the boycotters and the Indian millowners. The people had to take care, he said, that by boycotting foreign cloth they were not thrown into the arms of Indian millowners and the latter should therefore, give an assurance to the public of their co-operation in the true spirit of Swadeshi. We trust in their own interests, the millowners will give that assurance. We would add, however, that there is no need for distrust of millowners as a class. Enlightened self-interest, if nothing else, should warn them against alienating a permanent body of customers by wantonly raising prices. Besides, if only a vast khaddar industry, which Mr. Bose rightly calls "sixteen annas Swadeshi," is brought into existence in the immediate future, it is bound to be a check on any tendency on the part of millowners to raise prices unduly. We say "unduly" because a slight temporary rise is necessary to bring into existence the much vaster production to fill the gap left by foreign cloth. So long as khaddar is alive, competition among the numerous Indian millowners themselves and organised public opinion may be trusted to control the prices of Indian mill cloth. We earnestly wish that believers in the boycott of foreign cloth will forge ahead without any let or hindrance or distrust.

The country will agree with Mr. Bose in his opinion that "the boycott of the Simon Commission is strengthening from day to day". The pretence in England that the boycott is fizzling out is, we know but too well, an old game that need surprise none. But it is characteristic of a man of action like Mr. Bose that he is not content with the negative boycott of the Commission, though he acknowledges it to be the biggest problem of the day. He emphasises the urgency of simultaneous constructive work. The first constructive work he suggests is the formulation of an agreed constitutional demand and the second, the boycott of British goods as a corollary to the boycott of the Commission. The former question will again be considered by the All-Parties' Conference only a fortnight hence in Bombay. We would only say this at present that even when a perfect and unanimously accepted Constitution shall have been framed by the Conference, its success in the sense of its enforcement will be only to the extent there is any sanction behind the Constitution. And no more effective sanction has ever been suggested by any leader or party in India, than a complete boycott of foreign cloth and selected British goods. The strength of this boycott, more than any Swaraj scheme will be the test of our fitness for Swaraj.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Meetings unprecedented in the numerical strength of the crowds attending them and in the enthusiasm they displayed for the cause of workers' solidarity were held at various places in Bombay on Tuesday to celebrate May Day. The workers in this city participated in this international celebration with particular and poignant interest this year in view of the strike. It is usual for May Day celebrations all the world over to have a procession of workers and there was no reason why under official fiat the Bombay workers should have been deprived on Tuesday of the pleasure of organising a procession. The refusal of the Commissioner of Police to allow them to take out such a procession was extremely ill-advised. We do not see how there could have been any breach of the peace or a danger to public safety in the workers parading the streets in a peaceful and organised manner headed by their leaders as they did last year. Particularly at the present juncture when every effort should be made by officialdom to allay discontent amongst the working classes, already embittered by the fact that a large number of them are out of employment, it is extremely ill-advised to provide them with a fresh grievance like an embargo on processions. It is foolish on the part of officialdom to imagine that Labour discontent can be checked by banning processions, public meetings and speeches. The District Magistrate of Poona has, for example, prohibited the President and Secretary of the Kirkee Workmen's Union from addressing public gatherings within a specified area until May 15. This is suicidal policy as it drives discontent deeper. The safety valve of public expression of grievances is a convenience of which Government should, in their own interest, be careful not to deprive the workers.

The official fiat did not, fortunately, extend in Bombay to public meetings and Government can have an excellent idea from the speeches made by the workers' leaders what grievances Bombay Labour considers must be immediately dealt with. The meeting at Poibavdi, Parel, passed a resolution emphasizing the need of solidarity amongst the workers, that at Marwari Vidyalaya over which Mr. Joshi presided was addressed by a number of Labour leaders who drew attention to the international importance of May Day celebrations and the necessity of providing a common tie through such celebrations for Labour organsations throughout the world. Mr. Joshi rightly urged that in the interest of national industry an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the present differences between the mill-owners and the strikers should be brought about. At all these meetings resolutions were moved condemning "the frequent use of firearms by police in this country during industrial disputes." The Government of India must no longer shirk the duty of amending the law governing the employment of firearms by the police in the preservation of public order. Attempts have over and over again been made by non-official members of the Central Legislature to emphasise the need of such amendments. But human life in India seems still to be regarded too cheap to merit the anxious attention of Simla bureaucrats.

TORY ARROGANCE.

The immediate result of the reasonable and diplomatic attitude adopted by the Nahas Cabinet in Egypt over the Public Assemblies Bill is a vulgar exhibition of Tory arrogance in the British Imperialist Press. Instead of appreciation of the conciliatory tactics of Nahas Pasha and his hope that between now and November further negotiations between Britain and Egypt would pave the way for an honourable understanding, Tory journals refer to Egyptian statesmanship in contemptuous terms. The "Daily Mail" grossly perverts the objects of the measure over which such controversy has arisen and characterises it as a Bill "to encourage rioting and disorder." Even the "Daily News" joins the Tory chorus and regards the measure as "an act of political folly." The chances are that this language and the exultation amongst British Imperialists that the despatch of warships brought Egypt "to heel" will prove a great irritant to Egyptian nationalism and stiffen its resistance. Egged on by men like Lord Birkenhead, Lord Lloyd can be expected to provide further irritants to it on the spot. He needs no lessons in the art of truculence and bullying.

STRIKE AT JAMSHEDPUR

Commenting on the strike at Jamshedpur a morning contemporary writes: "Following the strike the management have chosen to declare a complete lock-out." We are in a position to state that this statement is not correct. There is no truth in the statement that the Management at Jamshedpur have declared a general lock-out. What has happened is that owing to a strike of workers in the Boiler Department, some other departments can not be worked and there being no work for these departments, the workmen have been asked not to present themselves for work so long as the strike continues. The Management have not taken this step in any vindictive mood which is an essential factor in a lock-out. We learn from Messrs. Tata Sons that they have no intention of declaring a lock-out This will be clear from the fact that the number of strikers and of those whose work has been stopped owing to the strike is not more than 5,500 out of the total strength of workmen at Jamshedpur of about 26,000 men. It is a pity that there should be Labour trouble in Jamshedpur at a time when the Tatas have announced their intention of introducing a profit-sharing scheme which Mr. Andrews rightly characterised as a great step forward best calculated to allay discontent. The Iron and Steel industry at Jamshedpur is a national industry and the whole country is interested in seeing that its prosperity and progress are not hampered by the existence of strained relations between the workers and the Company. We trust every attempt will be made by representatives on both sides to come together and end the dead-lock. But exaggerated and misleading reports of the situation in Jamshedpur will not help in bringing about this happy consummation.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

An open letter to, The Managing Editor-Director,

The Directors and Shareholders (including myself) of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd., proprietors of the "Indian National Herald."

Sirs,

At a time when the company is passing through "a situation of grave anxiety and the 'Herald' stands at a critical juncture in its career," I cannot refrain as one of the investors to congratulate you (and hence myself) on the achievement of "a popularity and influence of our organ" during the first 18 months of its existence which is unparalleled in the history of Indian journalism and has placed it far ahead of its rivals in popular favour." 18 months is a period double the usual period of gestation and sixty per cent. better than the normal infant life in the City of your friend Clayton Maharaj. Allow me to wish you many happy returns of the day and my prayer is that you may grow progressively on the same line.

I am glad that obeying the dictates of nationalism you have boycotted long before any of the national newspapers the foreign news agencies like the Reuter and A. P. and have fed your readers exclusively on home grown stuff viz., the F. P. of India. True in this process the order of growth is reversed and instead of increasing its size our organ shrunk to two-thirds of its normal size with a promise of steady retrenchment.

I am glad to note as a proprietor your assurance that the working and expenditure of the Company having been reduced to a figure which represents the average monthly revenue hitherto achieved—there would be, I hope, no "heavy" losses in the future.

Opinions may differ as to what makes a "heavy" loss but your shareholders will be glad to note that there will be a loss, apparently of somewhat less than Rs. 16,000 per month.

Your challenge to the City and the Presidency to subscribe the unissued capital and to complete the debentures, whatever they may amount to and stand for, is not an invitation to throw away more good money after bad but to follow in the exalted footsteps of Maharaja of Nabha leading to Swaraj and not to Kodaikanal. I have already noted your burning nationalism in boycotting foreign news agencies even though news is in the nature of life blood to a newspaper. I am sure you will give the same advice to your advertisers and so encourage them to advertise in your ample columns in patriotic preference to your rivals.

I note also the assurance, of the distinguished Chairman who presided over the secret deliberations of the debenture holders, the secured creditors of the Company, that there were only minor differences between Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman. Mr. Bharucha has most inconvenient honesty that could not have been treated with greater disrespect than you have treated it and I am, therefore, as a shareholder disheartened to note that in your hands no representative of capitalist creditors will be allowed to be heard, however pertinent his enquiries may be. You say, Mr. Editor, that no body was startled and that there was nothing to be startled at Mr. B. F. Bharucha's "disclosures." For if one is determined as a matter of policy not to be startled even if some one calls one a fraud or a thief there will be naturally nothing to be startled at. I remember, of course, along with your many other shareholders, the terms and assurances of your prospectus and while I may have moments of regret that these promises have not all been fulfilled, that the small capital you initially required as the earnest and symbol of a truly democratic paper has been long since swallowed up, that an equal, amount of debenture money has also been sunk to strengthen the 'Herald' in addition to a like amount of further share money, and secret aids of prominent leaders of princely or financial eminence have not been mentioned, there is still the hope of a lusty youth for our organ.

May I now close on a note of advice? I agree with you that Bombay ought to do more for its chief nationalist paper edited by a foreigner. It is, of course, below your dignity to remember what Bombay has done for you though Bombay cannot forget in her own defence what she has done for you, Mr. Editor, and your organ.

My advice to you therefore, is continue as you are flogging Bombay at the same time with the whips of your contempt and reproaches with the reminder of your losses and catalogues of your services.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

MAHARASHTRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

THE TASK BEFORE IT.

(By D. W. JOSHI.)

The session of the Maharashtra Political Conference opens to-day under the able guidance of Deshbhandhu Subash Chandra Bose. Maharashtra is really fortunate in having secured a typical Bengal leader for the presidentship of the Conference. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose represents the young mind of India and, therefore, it is devoutly expected that the session will prove to be unique one, in the annals of the political history of Maharashtra.

WANTED: DEFINITE POLICY.

There has been an atmosphere of practical inactivity in respect of the Congress propaganda in the country for the last five years. The period intervening the arrival and departure of the Simon Seven presented scenes of genuine enthusiasm among the Nationalist element in the country and the firmness and the determination with which leaders of liberal opinion led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalwad along with Mr. Jinnah of the Independent party, made a common cause in the Boycott campaign against the Simon Commission, evoked hopeful up-heaval all over the country. The people's party in the Assembly unequivocally gave expression of the Nation's feelings at the insult hurled by the British Parliament against the Indian Nation. It is now proved beyond dispute that Indian public opinion, expressed in the Central Legislature through the people's representives who secured a majority of votes and passed a resolution boycotting the Commission, is being every now and then flouted with effrontery by the Indian bureaucracy. It is, therefore, essential at this critical period in the struggle for political freedom in India that an onward progressive policy should definitely be embarked upon by the leaders. Mere boycott demonstrations and powerful speeches condemning the British Nation and Indian bureaucracy will no longer count with the die-hards in England. It is now high time, that ways and means of political action were devised by the dint of which John Bull is made to awaken from his callous torpor. Towards this end, the programme of the Indian National Congress must be stiffened and made progressively aggressive in all possible spheres of activity. The mind of Maharashtra, in particular, as well as of the whole Indian Nation has been eagerly awaiting the lead by which India will be nearer her cherished goal of Swarajya; and it will be in the fitness of things if Mr. Subash Chandra Bose guides the nation at this juncture.

UNDER THE FLAG OF THE CONGRESS.

It is highly desirable that all Nationalist elements in the country should be brought together and mustered strong under the Congress banner. In order to achieve this in each province there must be set up an organisation of whole time workers maintained out of the Congress funds instituted specially for that purpose. In each and every District and Taluka Congress Committee with the co-ordinated efforts of the part-time honorary workers and whole-time propagandists receiving remuneration, the constructive programme of the Congress must be carried on assiduously. The enlistment of the Congress members in larger number will prove the first step in that direction. The spirit of complacency and the so-called attitude of an amused spectator must be once for all brushed aside, giving place to a systematic, serious and organised work instead.

ORGANISED EFFORTS NEEDED.

To carry on the huge national work of political and social equality, men of unimpeachable character must be chosen to guide and direct activities in each centre of work. The question of funds must not be neglected. Provision must be made for the set of workers who are ready to give valuable time to the national cause. An institution for Congress funds in each Province must be set up, and the enlistment of membership of the Congress will continuously help the finances of the several committees each year in the proper discharge of their work. Is it not high time, now, that the Maharashtra Political Conference moved in the directions above referred to and proved a model political organisation in the country? It is devoutly hoped that Maharashtra under the able guidance of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose will set up an exemplary organisation for the work of the Congress which is bound to be emulated by other provinces.

Notes of the Day.

His Reward.

The Great Moghul at the India Office has graciously condescended to make public acknowledgement of the valuable assistance given to him by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the All Parties British Plot to inflict an All-White Commission on India. The Labour ex-Premier must be duly thankful. Whether the appreciation will help him at the next general election is another matter. The rank and file of British Labour will look upon this praise of their Chief from quarters determined to put down Labour pretensions to political power with suspicion. But the praise is fulsome and ornate. Lord Birkenhead appreciates Mr. MacDonald's looking upon the Indian problems of his lordship "with the eye of a statesman." He certifies that Mr. MacDonald "deserves well of his fellow-countrymen." Mr. MacDonald thus has his reward. Reuter does not mention, however, whether he received an autographed letter also from Lord Birkenhead for his "loyalty and far-sightedness."

Round Table Conference.

Replying to Sir Charles Ross Alston's criticism of his views, Pandit Motilal Nehru says that "there is complete unanimity of opinion that a Round Table Conference is the most suitable ageney to devise a constitution." There is no exaggeration in this statement. A Round Table Conference of the plenipotentiaries of two contending parties is a recognised method of settling a dispute in a way acceptable to both the parties. Not only the Congress but the Legislative Assembly also has endorsed the demand for such a Conference. If some Liberals do not much stress this particular demand it is only to give Government a chance of proposing an equivalent of a Round Table Conference without wholly scrapping the Simon Commission. But they insist on a genuine substitute. Be it remembered that not a single Liberal has opposed the idea of a Round Table Conference.

Don't Make it a Fetish.

Panditji also states in his reply that while he would not make a fetish of the British connection, he would unhesitatingly welcome Swaraj within the Empire, "if offered in terms similar to those accepted by Canada, Australia, South Africa or Ireland." Herein Panditji accurately reflects the mind of the Congress despite its Independence resolution. If Dominion Status means full freedom plus goodwill towards the Empire, no Indian would mind having it. If it is only a euphemism for the Empire's exploitation of India, no Indian will accept it.

Sir John's Election Speech.

Sir John Simon, addressing his constituency, thanked the Conservatives for not contesting his seat. The Conservatives do not mind giving a chance to one who is half a convert to conservatism. His patronising references to India where he seeks to develop "ordered liberty within the Empire" would become any Tory Imperialist. Sir John again assures the public that all his colleagues are "absolutely united." Now, why is this assurance so often reiterated? It is unusual for the members of a Commission to stress a unity that should be a matter of course. Is there any development in the Commission itself to justify a reassurance? Or is it Sir John's diplomatic appeal to Labour not to contest his seat? We sympathise with Sir John. We certainly do not wish that he should be boycotted even in England.

Why Not?

The Anglo-Indian Press, anxious to secure some kind of reason to damn the concerted movement on the part of workers all over India to demand a higher standard of wages, has at last hit upon the hackneyed device of saying that communist influences have been at work amongst them. In every country whenever the workers' grievances come to a head and they resort to the strike weapon, Moscow comes in for a good deal of abuse in the Capitalist Press for instigating them. But it is ridiculous on the part of the "Statesman" to make much of a telegram the executive of the E. I. Railway Union is alleged to have sent to the Central Body of Trade Unions in Russia asking for help to relieve the strikers. If working class solidarity has any meaning, the employees in distress in one part of the world are perfectly entitled to seek relief from their comrades in another country. To read political meaning in this demand for outside help is doing malicious injury to the cause of Indian Labour.

MR. VYAS PLEADS GUILTY

"NO PLACE FOR MORALITY IN LAW"

PLEA FOR HIGHEST PENALTY

MAGISTRATE RESERVES JUDGMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 2.

The case launched by Government against Mr. Ravishanker Vyas for alleged trespass and obstruction came for hearing before Mr. Patel, Special Magistrate, to-day. The Court room was crowded. Among those present in the Court were Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Darbar Shree Gopaldas, Miss Mithibahen Petit and Mr. Kalyanji Mehta. Mr. Deshpande conducted the case for the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that he (accused) on the 19th of April entered the compound of the kacheri and asked the cartmen who were loading the kit of the District Deputy Collector to go away and by his instigation the cartmen went away. Mr. Hiralal Govindlal, the transferred Mamlatdar and Chandulal Motilal the Police Jamadar gave evidence supporting the prosecution. The cartmen and pattawalas were also called as witnesses, but the cartmen could not recognise the accused as the man who instigated them to vacate the carts and go away.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused did not cross-examine any witness. The accused pleaded guilty and made the following statement:—

"On 19th of April at about 4 p.m. I entered the compound of the Mamlatdar's kacheri to free a poor cartman who was taken for Government work against his will. I told that man that you need not be frightened and need not go if you are not willing to go. I told the Mamlatdar the same thing when I was called for by him at that very time. When the cartman was emptying his cart and trying to be free the police did not allow him to do so. I asked the cartman to follow me leaving his cart behind if he did not want to go. The man accordingly came along with me and two other cartmen followed him with courage. The Government may not like that the carts obtained for the use of such big officials as the Divisional Officer, be left unattended by the cartmen. This may be considered obstruction according to present practice. I would not be wondered if I am found guilty in the eyes of the Government. I do not want to put up that sort of defence, that I am not guilty in the eye of Law.

PLEA FOR HIGHEST PENALTY.

From the point of morality I have done my duty by protecting the poor man; but I request you to inflict upon me the highest punishment prescribed in law for the offence committed by me according to law in which there is no place for morality. You (Magistrate) are my fellow-countryman and what better beginning would be for the campaign of Satyagrah than to be convicted by you? As long as you are on this post and bound to give justice according to law it is your duty to convict me for the charges framed against me. I would undergo any punishment that would be inflicted upon me with great joy and without any pain."

The Magistrate reserved judgment till to-morrow.

AFTER 25 YEARS OF EXILE!

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE RETURNS HOME AT LAST

"AMERICA ESSENTIALLY IMPERIALIST COUNTRY."

WHAT IT THINKS OF THE MAHATMA

After 25 years of exile in America, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Professor of Political Science in the University of Iowa (America), a Bengalee by birth and a naturalised citizen of the United States, first set his foot on the shores of Bombay on Wednesday morning. As s.s. the "City of Lahore" slowly approached the shores the Professor raised his hat in fond salutation to his mother country. "My heart leapt with joy at the sight of the beautiful country where I was born and the imagination carried me to the village of my birth of which I have but a hazy idea. I feel delighted beyond measures to be once again with my blood brothers," he said to a representative of the "Chronicle."

THAT GAGGING ORDER.

Repeated failures to obtain a passport from the British Government to enter India did not daunt Dr. Bose and he has at last succeeded in reaching India but at a sufficiently heavy price. He is allowed to stay in India for only six months during which time he is gagged from public speaking, specially on political questions. Only a long cherished desire to see his country of birth has prompted Dr. Bose to accept such terms. A few select friends were present at the docks to receive him, but when he saw a host of cameramen and press representatives, he explained "By Jove this is truely American-like, of all people I did not expect the pressmen here! I was expecting an army of police to give me a fitting reception, especially after so much fuss was made about my passport." Dr. Bose

"Chronicle" Photo.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in Political Science State University, Iowa, (America) has at last been allowed to visit his motherland. He arrived in Bombay from Karachi on Wednesday

has a quiet and unassuming personality with a clear stamp of determination on his brow. Mrs. Bose his American wife is accompanying the Professor in his tour "round the world" as he called it.

IF BOYCOTT SUCCEEDS?

Mrs. Bose looked happy although indisposed after the tiresome journey. "Isn't it stuffy here," she opened talk with our representative, "it is now spring in America, flowers blossom and transform the cities of chimneys and tall buildings into a fairyland." When she was told that winter was very pleasant in India she replied "well, it will be charming I am sure." Mrs. Bose is a colleague of the Professor in the same University and holds independent opinions about India's aspirations for freedom. She said that if the boycott of the Simon Commission was successful, India would go a long way of proving her capacity for self-Government.. Miss Mayo's book did no harm to India, on the other hand it brought to her notice the pernicious propaganda that was being carried on against her in foreign countries. It gave opportunity to India to raise one voice of protest and show solidarity and individuality. She was very optimistic about India's future and wished for a speedy realisation of her aspirations.

TO SEE MAHATMA FIRST.

The couple intend visiting during their stay in India Mr. Satyedra Nath Bose, Professor in the Victoria College at Comilla (Bengal), brother of Dr. Bose and touring round Delhi, Agra, Benares, Calcutta, and other places of interest. Their very first engagement is to visit Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi. After the sojourn in India they will go to China and Japan and proceed further thus taking a complete circuit of the world. They hope to be back in their adopted country by October next.

A LIFE SKETCH

A study of Dr. Bose's life is at once fascinating and interesting. Born of a respectable family in Bengal he worked his passage to America with higher aspirations than of earning a livelihood. He obtained employment on board a ship as an Assistant Steward and landed in Philadelphia (U. S. A.) on May 2, 1904, Dr. Bose has a vivid memory of the day when he landed in America. The World's Fair was then being held in St. Louis. There were then in America only about half a dozen Indian students. Since then the number of students has increased to about 400 who are either completing courses in engineering, electrical and mechanical, science etc. It was an uphill task for Dr. Bose till he became Professor of Politics and Economics in an important city in America namely, Iowa. It is easy to judge that his views on politics made the British feel nervous and he was practically incarcerated in a strange and foreign land for 25 years. He was repeatedly refused passport by the British Consul but Dr. Bose did not despair and he persistently carried on agitation and the question of his passport was raised twice or thrice in the British Parliament which obtained unsatisfactory and evasive answers. The same question was also raised in the Legislative Assembly. In 1921 he came to Colombo but was refused passport to enter India. "I was so near India, yet so far:" he said. This should thoroughly disillusion those who have faith in British fairplay and justice. It is only because of his long cherished desire to visit India that he accepted the terms imposed upon him.

HIS TENACITY OF PURPOSE.

There is another phase of his life which is of interest. He was a regular contributor to Indian papers from America and fearlessly championed their cause. When the law that no "coloured" people could become naturalised citizens of America, was enforced, Dr. Bose was one of those who did not return the papers entitling them citizenship of America and stood boldly on his legal rights. Subsequently after four years struggle those who returned the papers (about 40 in number) lost their right to citizenship while Dr. Bose and those who stood by him were granted citizenship. This is an example of his tenacity of purpose and now he enjoys the rights and privileges of a born American. Against all accepted principles of democracy professed by it, civilised America passed the Exclusion Bill denying all "coloured" races the right to citizenship and disallowing "coloured" students who had not sufficient funds with them to land in America.

DR. BOSE INTERVIEWED

Our representative interviewed Dr. Bose at the Taj Mahal shortly after his arrival in Bombay.

Can you explain why you were repeatedly refused passport to enter India? asked our representative.

For the life of me I do not know why. For an answer you must approach the authorities concerned. You might as well expect the dead to come out of their graves to answer, for no answer is forthcoming. My duties were purely academical as Professor of Politics. I taught the subject to the students as things truly stood.

NO GOSPEL WITH ME.

Q.—Have you reason to believe that the gospel you preached conflicted with the views of the Republican Government?

A. I did not preach any gospel. I taught the subject of world politics. I did not conspire against the Republic or any Government that I should have been refused passport. In fact so much fuss was made in Europe that I was surprised that not even cursory examination of the passport was made in India. It is beyond my under standing to tell why I should have been delayed so long

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

Q. Don't you think that the attitude of the American republic is becoming increasingly hostile towards Indians?

A. I admit there is very strong colour feeling in America. The Indians share this prejudice . The Chinese were the first Asiatic people who came under the Exclusion Bill. Then followed the Hindus and the Japanese. The colour bar is now so great a hindrance to the students, that the students without sufficient funds to finance their complete studies are not allowed to land in America. Here the speaker feelingly said that India had absolutely no place in world politics, otherwise such a colour bar against her would not exist.

SCOPE FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

Q. Do you think there is still scope for Indian students in America?

A. They are debarred from earning a livelihood and prosecute their studies at the same time, under the present Act. This practically limits the advantage of American education to the moneyed students. I should be happy to see really bright students coming to America to study the higher branches of science and engineering and then utilising their knowledge in the advancement of their country. The best equipped laboratories could be found only in America and this you can imagine by the instance of a laboratory built recently in Iowa at a cost of 5 million dollars. It is wonderfully equipped.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

Q. Has public opinion in America towards India been affected after the publication of Miss Mayo's book.

A. I do not think this book has done much harm. The book was circulated more among sensation-mongers and it had no effect on liberal-minded Americans who were fully aware that India was fast progressing in her social as well as other spheres of life. By sensation-mongers I mean the so called civilised people and missionaries who are something between zero and nil.

When suggested that the propaganda might have been financed by Americans Dr. Bose said America had neither the resources nor interest in doing it. America spent in her own home nearly 15 million dollars a year in depressing activities. A dollar was equal to Rs. 3 and the total came to more than the national debt. There were half a million of police and judicial enforcement officers. There were two million criminals, burglars and murderers. There were about 12,500 fatalities as a result of clash between criminals and police. In Chigaco 6 police were shot by criminals per year for every criminal hanged. There were 36 more chances of being

(Continued on page 8.)

THREAT OF DRASTIC ACTION.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S INSOLENT CHALLENGE

BRITAIN AND EGYPTIAN REPLY.

LONDON, May 2.

Cairo.—The speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Sir William Joynson Hicks have caused the depression to deepen as they are taken to indicate that Britain will possibly regard the Egyptian reply as not fulfilling the demands and will proceed to enforce compliance by drastic action.

The Cabinet is meeting at 12/30 doubtless in order to discuss these important Ministerial declarations.—Reuter's Special

ULTIMATUM VERY DEFINITE

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLIES BILL DEAD?

LONDON, May 2.

Cairo.—The question on every lip is, "will the Egyptian reply be considered to be satisfactory or will British warships steam into Alexandria and Port Said to-night?" The public appear to be more depressed than excited. It is fairly safe to say there is not a single Egyptian who does not regard the Assemblies Bill as dead. Whatever be the words used in the Cabinet's reply to Britain, still there is the knowledge that the ultimatum is very definite and does not admit of any equivocation; hence the uncertainty as to how the day will end.—Reuter.

GOVT'S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

SIR W. JOYNSON HICKS ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION

LONDON, May 2.

Stressing Government's determination to protect the rights of Englishmen wherever they might be situated, in a speech at Holborn, Sir William Joynson Hicks referred to the position in Egypt, where, he said, we had special responsibilities, rights and obligations under the Declaration of 1922. The Egyptian Government had been playing a dangerous game with Great Britain. Egypt refused to endorse the acceptance by Sarwat Pasha of the liberal treaty offered recently, and the present Government was deliberately trying how far it could go to test Great Britain's patience. Let it be quite understood, he said, that when Great Britain sends an ultimatum to the Government of any other nation, in the world it means that Great Britain knows its own mind and the country suppports it.—Reuter's Special.

EGYPTIAN REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, May 1.

Cairo.—The Egyptian reply to British Note, couched on the lines indicated in an earlier message, has been delivered at the Residency. The reply states that postponement of the Bill is the only possible constitutional procedure.—Reuter.

DESPATCH OF WARSHIP

SIR AUSTEN REFUSES TO MAKE STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Romsay MacDonald, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the Egyptian Government's reply to the British Note had not yet been received; therefore there was nothing for him to add to his statement of yesterday.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether the reports that British warships were proceeding to Egypt were accurate.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied he would prefer to confine his statement to what he had already stated in the House. (Ministerial cheers.) If the Leader of the Opposition desired to press him further he would reply. He did not want to put undue responsibility on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but he did not think he would be called on to say more in reply to the question.

Commander Kenworthy asked as this was not the first time that warships had gone to Egypt, and as it had been reported in all newspapers why this secrecy on part of Sir A. Chamberlain.

Mr. Thurtle protested against Sir A. Chamberlain's attitude. He said apparently Sir A. Chamberlain regarded any question from the Benches other than front Bench as unimportant.

Sir A. Chamberlain hoped that nothing in his attitude would ever give such an impression.

Mr. Saklatvala asked did Sir A. Chamberlain imply that if it was published that British warships were proceeding to Egypt, public opinion would think it to be a very wrong act.

Sir A. Chamberlain replied: "No." But he thought it was more courteous to say nothing more until at least we had given the Egyptian Government opportunity to reply to the British Note.—Reuter.

NO USE POSTPONING P. A. BILL

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION

LONDON, May 1.

Lord Birkenhead, in a speech at a dinner given by the Ladies' Imperial Club, explained the implications of the Egyptian Public Assemblies Bill and added:—"It has been postponed to November. Well, they might as well save themselves a great deal of Parliamentary trouble. It is no use postponing it to November, no use postponing it five years or ten years; for never, never can a country with Imperial responsibilities, with obligations to other European nations, with the naval necessity for maintaining its own imperial communications, agree to a legislation like this and never, in my opinion, will this country, under any Government, so agree."

TRIBUTE TO MR. MACDONALD.

Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's dealing with the Egyptian situation and added:—Mr. MacDonald has looked upon my Indian problems with the eye of a statesman. He and his colleagues have given me every assistance. Mr. MacDonald deserves well of his fellow-countrymen for the loyalty and far-sightedness he has shown in handling the Indian matters.—Reuter.

Ootacamund, May 2nd.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore paid an informal visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras at Government House this forenoon. His Excellency returned the visit a little later.—A. P.

EX-CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA

TRACED TO A MANSION IN SURREY

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM PARIS SOLVED

LONDON, May 1.

Ex-crown prince Carol of Rumania, who disappeared mysteriously from Paris, has now been traced to a mansion in Surrey where he is staying with his companion Madame Lupescu. The arrival was not, known even to the Rumanian legation. The owner of the mansion ascribes the visit to Carol's desire for quiet and rest. He says, the duration of the stay depends on the immediate developments of the political situation in Rumania.—Reuter.

FIVE MEN BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

A SHOCKING MADRAS ACCIDENT

MADRAS, May 1.

Five workmen engaged in the reconstruction of the street drainage system at Triode fort are reported to have been buried beneath the debris of a brick which suddenly collapsed. Two were killed, while the rest were rescued.—A. I

VICTIMS OF EARTHQUAKES IN BALKANS

DR. WROCZYNSKI TO DIRECT INTERNATIONAL RELIEF WORK

LONDON, May 1.

Warsaw.—Doctor Wroczynski has been appointed Commissioner by League of Nations to direct the work of International relief to victims of earthquakes in the Balkans, make efforts to restrict the effects of the catastrophe and combat epidemics resulting from it.—Reuter.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI

ILLNESS ONLY SLIGHT

LONDON, May 1.

Warsaw.—Marshal Pilsudski's illness is only slight. It is expected he will resume his duties in a week.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS ENTER TSINGTAO.

STRONG RESISTANCE TO BE OFFERED

LONDON, May 2.

Tsingtao.—Numerous Northerners are entering Tsingtao, where they propose to offer strong resistance. The Japanese are guarding public utility works.—Reuter.

SOUTHERNERS OCCUPY POSHAN

LONDON, May 1.

Tsingtao.—The Japanese troops at Tsinan are co-operating with the Southern forces in maintaining order. The Southern forces have occupied Poshan, fifty miles east of Tsinan, on the branch line of Shantung Railway.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW ARCHBISHOP

POPE APPOINTS REV. FR. JOACHIM LIMA

LONDON, May 2.

Rome.—The Pope has appointed Rev. Fr Joachim Lima. Jesuit Superior at Belgaum, to be Archbishop of Bombay.—Reuter's Special.

M. JAQUES SCHNEIDER DEAD

DONOR OF FAMOUS TROPHY

LONDON, May 2.

Nice.—The death was occurred of M. Jaques Schneider, the donor of famous Schneider trophy.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE TROOPS DISPERSE BANDITS

LONDON, May 1.

Tokio.—A War Office despatch from Tsinanfu states that Japanese troops were forced to disperse a party of 300 bandits who took advantage of the situation to attack Japanese residences and warehouses, and one bandit was bayonetted.

The message adds that bandits of Northern troops are looting the neighbouring towns and villages, but hitherto the Japanese have not suffered.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL AIR SERVICE AT TEHERAN

LONDON, May 1.

Teheran.—The Soviet Post Office has announced that an international postal air service has now been established and the service running between Teheran and Baku may now be connected with 25 countries of Europe and Asia Minor including Germany, Sweden, Lithuania, Esthonia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Italy, Turkey and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON'S "PATRIOTISM."

UNDERTAKES COMMISSION'S WORK IN IMPERIAL INTERESTS

REJOICES AT "SOLID SUPPORT OF ALL PARTIES"

LONDON, May 1.

Sir John Simon, addressing the constituents of Heckmondwike, expressed his appreciation of the generosity of the Conservatives of the division in resolving not to contest the seat while he was discharging a public duty, and said the Commission's task was undertaken not for Party interests but in discharge of British responsibilities to India in the cause of development of ordered liberty within the Empire and the belief that good-will and hard work might, in co-operation with Indians themselves, would help to find the best road to India's constitutional progress. He declared that the Commission was only at the threshold of its labours. He was the last man to minimise the difficulties before it; but it was no small satisfaction to feel that after three anxious and laborious months its members were absolutely united and their efforts and attitude had the solid support of every party in the State.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN

ACCUSED SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO POLICE

AMRITSAR May 1.

Jairam, the proprietor and Manager of the Local Sinda Hindu Hotel, surrendered himself at the police station this morning, stating that he had murdered a woman of twentyfive who is stated to have been living with him for sometime. It is alleged that he had suspected her of showing affection to certain other men, and to have seen her late last night in the company of another man. His jealousies were roused by this, and it is alleged that he strangled and subsequently killed her, inflicting severe wounds with a knife.

The Police are investigating the case.—A. P.

RAPID DENUDATION OF GAME IN MYSORE

GOVT, ISSUES PROHIBITIVE ORDERS

BANGALORE. May 1.

The Government of Mysore, approving of the recommendations of the Special Committee which considered the question of checking the rapid denudation of game in the State, has issued orders prohibiting indiscriminate shooting of small and big game, abolishing the reward for killing tigers, limiting bags, and preventing the abuse of game laws and the formaaion of game associations.—A. P.

RESULT OF TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE

FLAMINGO COMES FIRST

LONDON, May 2.

At New market, to-day Two Thousand Guineas (one Mile) resulted as follows:

Flamingo first, Royal Minstrel second, O'Curry third.—Reuter.

AFTER 25 YEARS OF EXILE!

held up and robbed in New York than in London. This went to show that America would not be anxious and had no business to throw stones at others windows while living in glass houses. If it did it was a pity.

THE MAHATMA.

Q. What impression did the non-co-operation movement create in America. Is Mahatma Gandhi held in reverence there?

A Mahatma Gandhi is accepted as the greatest living man in the world by all enlightened and liberal-minded Americans. The non-co-operation movement was taken with sympathy and it has done much to raise India in the estimation of the Americans.

ESSENTIALLY IMPERIALIST COUNTRY".

Asked if Socialism had made much progress in America Dr. Bose humourously cited the example of Mr. Upton Sinclair, a socialist author being arrested for reading the constitution of America allowing free speech, to the citizens of America. There were two parties in the Congress namely, the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Republican Party stood for imperialism and big business, while the latter party professed more liberal views. There was no Labour Party as such who sought election to the Congress, but there was the American Federation of Labour which appealed to both the parties to guard their interests and gave votes only to those who promised them support. "America is essentially an imperialistic country" he concluded.

KEROSENE AND PARAFFIN

OMITTED FROM SCOPE OF NEW DUTIES

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, during the Budget debate, Mr. Churchill announced that kerosene and paraffin would be omitted from the scope of the new duties which would thereby be limited to the products of petroleum.

Mr. Churchill estimated that the concession in respect of kerosene and paraffin would cost three million sterling. He declared that there was good reason for a tax on kerosene, as such a tax would help the coal and shale industries. He had always been aware that kerosene was in much use among rural cottagers. He granted relief in respect of the sugar duty as a counter-balance; but agreed that in country districts the kerosene tax would be a greater burden than he had previously believed it would be.

LABOUR MOTION LOST.

During the report stage of the Budget, the House of Commons rejected a Labourite motion to reduce the tea duty from four pence to a penny by 290 votes to 144.—Reuter.

PETROL TAX NOT TO BE REDUCED.

OTHER DUTIES APPROVED OF BY COMMONS,

LONDON, May 2.

The House of Commons rejected a number of amendments to reduce the petrol tax, and approved of the proposal for exemption of kerosene and paraffin from the new duties and also approved of other duties announced in the budget. The tea duty was confirmed.

Oil companies are restoring the old price of kerosene and paraffin immediately.—Reuter

SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. MILLS.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF WORK

SHOLAPUR, May 2.

The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company's A. B. and C. Mills re-opened to-day after a lockout which had lasted seven days.

400 looms are working to-day out of a total of 2,000.—A. P.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

LATEST ALTERATIONS

LONDON, May 1.

The following alterations in Two Thousand Guineas probables are announced:—Advocate (Carslake), Royal Minstrel (Blank).

The following is the additional probable:—Parwiz (Steve Donoghue).

The following are doubtful runners:—Constant Son and Ironclad.

Fairway is a doubtful runner as an abscess under its jaw burst to-day.

(Later).—The following are the latest alterations in the Two Thousand Guineas probables:—

Fernkloof (Perryman), O'Curry (P. Beasley), Royal Minstrel (H. Beasley).

Add:—Gallico (Blank).

If Fairway does not run, Weston will ride Pharamond.

Omit:—Radio, Constant Son and Ironclad.—Reuter's Special.

FAIRWAY SCRATCHED.

Fairway was scratched from the Two Thousand Guineas on Tuesday night.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 2.

The following were the starting prices in Two Thousand Guineas: Five to one against Flamingo, seven to two against Royal Ministrel, thirtythree to one against O'Curry.

Seventeen ran. Won by head. One and a half lengths separated the second and third.

PROGRESS OF THE ROSE.

Pharamond was ridden by Weston. Ironclad (Jelliss) was an additional runner. Gallico did not run.

After tapes had been broken twice, Sunny Tracy led from Pondicherri. Buland, Josephus, Flamingo, O'Curry and Royal Minstrel. Below bushes, Flamingo and O'Curry were in front followed wy Royal Minstrel Pondicherry, Fernkloof and Pharamond, coming out of dip Royal, Minstrel challenged Flamingo but just failed to get up.

Pharamond was fourth. Time: one minute thirtyeight and fourfifths seconds. —Reuter's Special.

LILLOOAH DEADLOCK

MR SPRATT ADDRESSES WORKERS

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

CALCUTTA, May 2.

For the first time since the Bamangachi incident, the police yesterday had some trouble in dealing with the Lillooah strikers. A party of about five hundred men, led by Mr. Philip Spratt, marched to Calcutta to join in the May Day demonstration at the foot of the Ochterlony Monument. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Spratt who declared his sympathy with the workers' efforts to improve their conditions of living and to free themselves from the yoke of foreigners, namely, the British. He urged the Indian workers to adopt the ideal of Russia and added that Indian Labour must associate itself with the country's struggle for political emancipation. He considered the class struggle essential for the success of the Labour movement and was further understood to say that so far the strikers had received no monetary help from Moscow, but if such help was forthcoming it would be welcome.

MEN RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

While returning the strikers divided into two sections and it is stated this action was not in consonance with what they had given the police to understand as to their plans. When they had gone half-way down Strand Road, a cry was raised that one man in the procession had been struck by a sergeant and the men at once became restive and truculent. They abused the police and jeered at them, and their attitude was considered so threatening that reinforcements were summoned from the Calcutta Headquarters. As they proceeded along the road the men resorted to Satyagraha and sat down in the street at frequent intervals and it took the police an hour and a half to escort them to the other side of Howrah bridge. Their behaviour last night caused anxiety to the Howrah authorities and it is not unlikely that the provisions of Section 144 will be brought into force.—A. P.

LILOOAH STRIKERS COLLECT FUNDS

CALCUTTA, May 1.

300 Lilooah strikers who left Howrah on April, 27th, marched back this evening to Howrah, after making collection of funds at Kanchrapara and other industrial centres on the Eastern Bengal Railway.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS IN POONA

POONA, May 1.

May Day passed off peacefully here At one time there were apprehensions that the workmen of the Kirkee Ammunition factory and Arsenal, who had been granted leave, might interfere with other workmen. These latter were finally persuaded to join the holiday makers. The District Magistrate, the the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent were on the spot early in the morning. But there was no picketting or any other trouble.—A. P.

POLICE FIRING AT BOMBAY AND LILOOAH CONDEMNED

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, May 2.

May Day was celebrated here yesterday by the Young India Association, under the Auspices of which body a public meeting was held when the significance of the day was explained. Resolutions were passed condemning the Police for opening fire on the strikers at Lilooah and Bombay, requesting the Assembly and the Provincial legislatures to adopt legislation to safeguard freedom of speech and check the actions of the Police and executive officers, expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, and sympathising with Mahatma Gandhi and other members of Mr. Magandal Gandhi family.—A. P.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED

ROBERTSONPET, Kolar Goldfield May 1.

The fire in the Oorgaum mine having been extinguished, the usual work underground has been resumed, except in a small area.—A. P.

MORE STRIKERS LEAVE BOMBAY

ALLEGED HOOLIGANISM IN MILL AREAS

BANK CLERK MOBBED AND ASSAULTED

The mills in Bombay being practically all closed, the extremist section of the leaders have, now formed a volunteer corps to picket the mill premises and thus to prevent the clerical and mechanical staff from going to work. This causes friction almost every day between the pickets and the clerical staff and often culminates in the breach of peace. At Elphinstone Mill on Wednesday some clerks were assaulted while Messrs. Baxi and Venishanker employed in the Presidency Mills were roughly handled by some hooligans.

BANK CLERK ASSAULTED.

David Marcello, a clerk of the Chartered Bank, had a bitter experience at the hands of some budmashes on Wednesday while going to his work. He resided at Sayani Road and was going along Nagoo Sayaji Wadi when he was accosted by a crowd of men. They asked him if he was working in any mill. Mr. Marcello assured them that he was a clerk in the Chartered Bank and not working in any mill. This did not appeal to the men who surrounded him and assaulted him brutally with sticks and fists. He bled profusely and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. There was a meeting in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi of the strikers when Mr. Nimbkar advised the strikers to go to their villages if they chose to do so. He also warned the Commissioner of Police that in withholding permission for procession on May Day he was taxing the patience of the workmen. About fifteen hundred men left Bombay harbour for their villages on Wednesday by the ferry boats.

STRIKE IN AMBARNATH MATCH WORKS

MANAGER RESENTS OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE

The strike fever has spread as far as Ambernath near Kalyan where about 1,500 workmen employed in the Western India Match Factory downed tools on Tuesday and refused to go to work until their grievances were redressed. The factory is a Swedish concern and has erected corrugated sheet huts 8 by 8 and cement chawls 10 by 10 rooms for the residence of the employees. The monthly rental is Rs. 3-8 for the corrugated sheet huts and Rs. 5-8 for the cement chawl rooms plus six annas per head for the water supply. A mass meeting of the strikers was held at Ambernath on Wednesday morning presided over by Mr. S. K. Bole. M.L.C.

Th emanager of the factory was also present at the meeting and wanted to hear from the workmen their grievances.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The workmen demanded full pay for the days they absented themselves due to accidents. Every day they alleged there were atleast half a dozen cases of accidents.

They also demanded Rs. 2-4 per 100 trays of match boxes which is now reduced to Rs. 1-12.

The operatives who did not get machines to work should be paid Rs. 1-2 per day and one month's pay as bonus should be given to workers after a year's service.

Those who were on strike and their leaders should not be penalised and those dismissed should be reinstated.

The system of cutting two days' wages for one day's absence should be discontinued.

MANAGER REFUSES TO SEE MR. BOLE.

Mr. Bole addressed the meeting and advised the workmen to form their Union. The manager at first refused to see Mr. Bole and wanted to hear the grievances of the workmen themselves. The men showed a determined attitude and narrated the grievances to the manager in the presence of Mr. Bole. The manager then gave an appointment to Mr. Bole to discuss the grievances of the workmen.

MILL AGENT'S APPEAL DISMISSED,

The Hon. Justice Mirza and Patker at the High Court yesterday dismissed the appeal of Nagindas Maganlal, agent of Whittle Mill of Ahmedabad who was sentenced to 4 years rigorous imprisonment by the sessions Judge Mr. Broomfield for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,88,000 belonging to the mill-funds.

Rangoon, May 1.—Resuming sittings this morning, the Tariff Board examined the representatives of the Indo-Burma Petropleum Company and the Aaaock Oil Company.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

NO GENERAL LOCK-OUT.

MISLEADING NEWSPAPER REPORT

With regard to the situation of the strike at Jamshedpur on making inquiries in Bombay, we learn from Messrs. Tata Sons that the report published in local newspapers that the management have declared a general or partial lock-out in the Tata Steel Works is incorrect. No lock-out has been declared in any of the departments. Neither is there any truth in the report that the management fear that a lock-out will be necessary. The true facts are that the sweepers and workmen of several departments have struck work. The number of workmen who have struck work is about 3,500. Owing to this strike there are some essential departments, which cannot be worked and the management have given notice to workmen of such departments that until the strike continues they should not report their presence, because there being no work for them the management cannot pay their wages. To describe this as a lock-out is regarded as a misnomer. Except the essential departments which depend on other departments and whose workmen are on strike, all the other mills and departments are working. The total number of workmen is approximately 26,000. Out of this the number of strikers and those whose work has been stopped is about 5,500. All the rest of the workmen are working. In the face of these facts it cannot be said that the management have declared a general lock-out. The management consider that no sooner is the strike over, these workmen of other departments whose number is about 2,000, which have been closed down temporarily, will resume their work. In any circumstances the management have neither declared a lock-out, nor have they any desire to declare a lock-out. Everything depends on the attitude of the strikers. If they reconsider it immediately every man will resume work at once.

SITUATION WORSENS

ARMED POLICE ARRIVE.

JAMSHEDPUR May 1.

The Labour situation at Jamshedpur in connection with the strike of the Tata Iron and Steel Company employes is daily getting worse. The Management have issued a notice stating that as the men of the boiler departments are refusing to work it is impossible to operate all the rolling mills, which will, therefore, be closed with effect from to-day, and not re-open untill production can once more be assured.

The men who turned up for duty this morning were sent back. The workers are greatly agitated, and the Labour Association is calling a mass meeting. Gurkha Military forces, and armed and mounted police have already arrived, and the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police as also the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbum are all on the spot. The strikers and the locked-out men are peaceful, and no incident has been reported.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

As regards the scavengers and sweepers, who have also been out for a fortnight, the Management are unwilling to consider their grievances until they have resumed work. In the meantime the condition of the town remains bad from the point of view of sanitation.—A. P.

ROLLING MILLS CLOSED

2,000 MEN AFFECTED

The Tata Iron & Steel Company inform us that owing to lack of power resulting from the strike in the Boiler House some of the Rolling Mills are closed from the 1st May. This means that about 2,000 men in addition to the strikers are without work.

TAX ON LIGHT HYDRO-CARBON OILS

MR. CHURCHILL REFUSES ANY EXEMPTION

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to representations on the tax on light hydrocarbon oils Mr. Churchill regretted that he could not agree to exempt any industry from the operation of the tax and declared that the old petrol tax was ruined as a fiscal instrument by the introduction of an enormous number of exemptions. He emphasised that no evasion of the sanctity and integrity of petrol tax could be permitted.—Reuter.

WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS

MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Premier Baldwin said that the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had not been received and no offer had been made direct to Government with regard to the purchase of the whole of the means of Wireless and telegraphic communications. But he understood that certain suggestions on the subject had been submitted to the Conference which was still considering them. Replying to a question, Mr. Baldwin said that Dominion Governments would be communicated with before the report of the Conference could be published.—Reuter.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF EMPIRE TEA

QUESTION OF TEA DUTIES IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 2.

Speaking on a Labourite motion to reduce tea duties in the House of Commons Mr. Pilcher (Conservative) dwelt on the increasing use of Java tea, consumption of which had risen to sixty-one million pounds in 1927 compared with eighteen millions in 1919, while the consumption of Indian tea had fallen to 233 million pounds in 1927 compared with 958 millions in 1919. Apparently the increasing proportion of Java tea was used in blending with the Indian.

A NOTEWORTHY FACT.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Financial Secretary, Treasury, promised to consider Mr. Pilcher's point but said that in the meantime it was a noteworthy fact that last year's clearances were 402 million lbs. of which three-thirty millions were Empire tea compared with an average of 261 millions Empire tea before the war.—Reuter's Special.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE IN LORDS

LONDON, May 1.

The Administration of Justice Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor has passed the Committee stage of the Lords. A section of the bill incorporates provisions of the Judicial Committee Bill passed by the Lords in 1927, but which was lost in the Commons owing to lack of time. The Bill empowers the appointment of two Indians on the Privy Council. The Bill also contains machinery to enforce British Courts Judgements obtained by Dominion Courts in respect of revenue debts where reciprocal arrangements have been made with the overseas Government.—Reuter.

ON EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS

MADRAS, May 1.

The Indian Cultural Association to-day presented Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar with an address on the eve of his departure for Europe.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Lyer, presiding paid a tribute to Mr. Iyengar's self-sacrifices and hoped that he would return with better health.

APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar replying referred to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's differences with him pointing out that the only difference between them was on the question of complete national independence. He would yield to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer if he would secure for India dominion status, which however was impossible with the present Government. Mr. Iyengar hoped that sooner or later he would convert Sir C. P. Ramaswamy and other Liberals to the Congress view. He concluded with an appeal for an effective boycott of the Simon Commission and also for the boycott of foreign cloth.

Mr. Iyengar left this place to-night for Bombay.—A. P.

DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMED

SIR ABDUR RAHIM PAYS ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

NEW DELHI, April 30.

Eloquent tribute is paid to the capacities of Dr. Ziaudin, by Sir Abdur Rahim in a note which he submitted to an important meeting of the Court of the Aligarh University that was convened to consider the report of the committee. Sir Abdhr Rahim says that the report of the Committee amply bears out the fact that the blame for the irregularities of commission and omission that have occurred must be shared by the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the various committees and the teaching staff generally, and the Pro-Vice- Chancellor, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed should not be made to expiate for them all. Moreover, the learned Doctor is a man of exceptional talents and boundless energy and capacity for work, and has steered the University safe through more than one crisis. Sir Abdur Rahim is sure that a better man, taking everything into consideration, can not be found in their community to replace him, and that new experiment at this stage would be too full of risks.

Sir Abdur Rahim prefaces his remarks by specially emphasising the recommendations of the Committee that the officers and members of the teaching staff should not be allowed to identify themselves with political activities as members of a legislative body or otherwise.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Proceeding, Sir Abdur Rahim says that a wrong impression has gone broad as to the tenor of the Committee's report, as if in its opinion there was something seriously wrong with the Muslim University. The wrong impression that has been created in the public mind must, however, be removed at once by a proper statement issued by the University authorities. It should be clearly pointed out that it is found by the Committee that the finances of the University, are in a sound condition, though there is need for much more funds, that the number of admissions to the affiliated school, the Intermediate College and the University itself, has greatly increased within recent years and is daily increasing a fact which clearly indicates that the institution is becoming more and not less popular, that there has been no attempt to lower the standard of examinations, assiduous care being taken to employ a large number of external examiners, and that, above all, there is excellent material among the students who are filled by a love of Aligarh and a desire to do it credit.

Sir Abdur Rahim suggests that a small committee should be asked at the end of the year to inspect the institution and report how far the recommendations of the Ibrahim Rahimtullah Committee have or have not been carried out and what improvements have been effected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING EDUCATION.

In conclusion, Sir Abdur Rahim says that a few scholars and educationists of high repute should be enlisted in the service of the University; whether Muslim or non-Muslim makes no difference. Such men, however, will never be attracted unless the University has fully equipped libraries and laboratories, and affords adequate facilities for research work. Better accommodation must be found for the boarders, and the health conditions of the student community must be greatly improved at any cost. Better provision must be made for games and sports and general physical training. The schemes for a Technological Institute and an Engineering College should be pushed forward and the idea of providing different kinds and grades of vocational classes should be steadily kept in view. If attention be concentrated on constructive activities of the above character, Sir Abdur Rahim is sure it will not only enhance the status and usefulness of the Muslim University, but will kill at the same time the spirit of petty strifes and factions by stimulating noble ambition and enthusiasm in the training of future citizens of India and in producing a band of scholars, devoted to the cause of learning and knowledge.—A. P.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

A WELCOME RETURN

MR. FRED COYNE BRINGS OUT HIS OWN COMPANY.

Eastern Play-goers who remember the late Maurice E. Bandman's Opera Co. at its zenith will need no introduction to Mr. Fred Coyne, whose new Musical Comedy Company will make its first appearance in India at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, May 12th. As a producer his presentations of the "Chocolate Soldier," "The Waltz Dream," "Marriage Market" and numerous other first-class comedies, undoubtedly reached the high water mark as far as anything we have seen in a similar direction is concerned. As an actor he will be remembered for his polished and finished style and a lightness of touch which he continued with real strength of acting. It will therefore be good news to hear that Mr. Coyne, who has been doing notable work both in South Africa and Australia since the War is bringing out his own company, which he will present in association with Madan Theatres Ltd.

The plays to be presented will include "The Black Cat" a new and original musical comedy in 2 acts, "Keep Moving" a dancing revue, and the "Blue Belles" revue. The company arrived by the B. I., S.S. Ellora direct from a unique tour which embraced not only South Africa but Rhodesia, The Belgian Congo, Tanganyika Territory and Kenya. It is Mr. Coyne's avowed intention to draw a circle round the earth before returning to England and he will probably proceed via the Far East and Canada. After visiting Bombay and Calcutta a number of the more important up-country centres will be visited. That Mr. Coyne will receive a hearty welcome from his former admirers is a foregone conclusion.

SASSOON SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

The fifty-fifth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., was held on Tuesday, Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding.

The Directors' report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1927, showed a profit of Rs. 1,27,409-1-1 which amount has been placed to the credit of the Profit and Loss account thus writing off a portion of the outstanding loss to this extent.

The result, says the report, is entirely due to the voluntary relief afforded by the Agents who have waived their claim for the full amount of interest this year amounting to Rs. 2,89,539-14

The Directors on behalf of the Company take this opportunity of recording their grateful thanks to the Agents for this act of generosity which they feel sure will be fully appreciated by the Shareholders.

The Mill Buildings, Machinery, and Stocks have been insured for Rs. 72,36,100 and the profits and fixed charges have also been covered to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs for a period of two years.

Messrs S. Wood and F. R. Wadia retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. One of your Directors, Mr. S. Wood, being absent from India has not signed the accounts.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were reelected for ensuing year.

THE UNION MILLS, LTD.

The 41st ordinary general meeting of the Union Mills was held on Tuesday Mr. H. H Sawyer presiding.

The Directors Report with the usual Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927, shewed a loss of Rs. 86,075-11-8. This reduced loss from the accounts which is the result of the Agents, having voluntarily foregone their dues for Interest to the extent of Rs 1,69,935-12-9 Had it not been for this relief the Company would have shown an increased loss of Rs. 2,56,011-8-5 for the past year.

Two of the Directors, says the report, Messrs. Ishwardas Lukhmidas and S. Wood, retire from the Board in terms of the Articles of Association, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election Mr. S. Wood being absent from India has not signed this report.

The mill buildings, machinery, stocks, etc., have been insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 46,20,000 and prospective profits and fixed charges for Rs. 12,00,000 covering a period of indemnity for 24 months.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were elected for the ensuing year.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO. LTD:

The forty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday, Mr H. H. Sawyer presiding.

The Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1927, as certified by the Company's Auditors states:—

The working of the Mill during the year under review shows a profit of Rs. 2,74,700-7-1 which with the balance of Rs. 20,415 2-8 carried forward from the previous year amounts to Rs 2,95,115-10. Out of this your Directors have allocated as under.—

To depreciation of Buildings, Rs. 50,000; To depreciation of Machinery, Rs. 20,000; To depreciation of Furniture, Rs. 1,300; To depreciation of Electric Light Installation, Rs 540; To amount set aside for replacement of Machinery, Rs. 50,000; To amount set aside as reserve for Income Tax and Super Tax, Rs. 25,000; To amount set aside for Benevolent Fund, Rs. 15,000 Total Rs. 1,61,840; Leaving a net balance, Rs. 1,33 275-10.

This amount your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—To declare a dividend at Rs. 5-8 per share free of Income Tax Rs 1,10,000; To carry forward to next year, Rs. 23,275-10; Rs. 1,33275-10.

You will observe an increase of Rs. 68 116-10-1 in Block Account which represents payments made on completion of a new and up-to-date Dye House and the purchase of incidental machinery for same.

At the invitation of the Directors, Mr. A. Pether joined the Board in place of Mr. W. H. Temple, and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Mr. S. Wood, one of the Directors, being absent from India has not signed the Accounts. The Mill Buildings, Machinery and Stock-in-Trade have been insured for Rs. 21,83,720 and prospective profit and fixed charges for Rs 5,00,000 covering a period of Indemnity for two years.

Two of your Directors, Messrs. Ishwardas Lukhmidas and F. R. Wadia retire by rotation under the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected for ensuing year.

CONSUMPTION OR PHTHISIS.

LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S TREATMENT

(Its causes, symptoms etc. and its treatment by the late great man and physicians Masih-ul-Mulk Hakeem Ajmal Khan.)

One need hardly discuss at length the fact that consumption has become one of the most prevalent diseases in the present age and a large number of human beings is carried away by the malady every year in this country and its victims often fail to get substantial help to get rid of the deadly foe. The disease has ruined innumerable families and has, like famines, plague etc., done much in the way of increasing the number of orphans, widowers, widows etc. It is obviously the duty of every philanthropist who is in a position to give any help in the matter to extend that help to the suffering souls.

Having for a number of years attended and looked after a few members of my own family and several relatives who suffered from consumption and most of whom died of that diresome disease. I have been able to collect some very useful information regarding its causes, symptoms, treatment etc. which I desire to publish for the information of the public.

NOT INCURABLE.

The disease is generally known as an incurable malady and in fact in the majority of cases that occurred in my family I had to recognize it as such. But my idea changed when my wife on being attacked by consumption was placed under the treatment of the great physician, that treatment having saved her life. I am now confident that if the disease has not much advanced and the treatment prescribed by the great physician be resorted to and continued patiently, there is no reason why the patient should not recover. A great deal can be said or written about the disease, its causes, symptoms, treatment etc., but that would be a matter for academic purpose. I would confine myself to matters of practical value and give below briefly a few useful hints.

SYMPTOMS.

Consumption consists in the decay of the lungs. The first sign noticed is dry and hacking cough, troublesome in the morning. The patient is easily fatigued and loses appetite, flesh and strength. A slight fever comes on in the latter part of the day. This condition may persist for week and months. Burning of the palms and soles may also occur. The disease in the preliminary stage is often disregarded. When the disease advances, the cough grows worse, the expectoration more profuse and is sometimes streaked with blood. The mucus is sometimes so obstinate and sticky that the patient finds it extremely difficult to spit it out. There are often pains in the side and chest. Diarrhoea may occur. Hectis or night fever occurs followed by profuse night sweats. Swelling may appear on the feet. Ultimately the patient dies from exhaustion or from a large blood vessel giving way in the lungs. When the patient's hair begin to fall of and he passes fetid motions, he should be considered nearing death.

CAUSES.

Diseases like catarrh, pneumonia, bronchitis, malarial fever, syphilis, diabetes etc., when not well treated are recognised as the fore-runners of consumption. Bad stomach, general debility, overwork, worry, excessive loss of vital energy from any cause whatever, want of proper food and clothing, residence in ill-ventilated houses and damp places, frequent use of intoxications etc., also lead to phthisis.

TREATMENT.

The patient should invariably be kept in a well-ventilated room and should be well protected from cold and damp. Every effort should be made to give the best rest and comfort to the patient. He should be given nourishing diets like milk, cream, bread, butter, meat etc., and even if the patient has no inclination to eat, he should be given something. The strength of the patient is the first consideration.

As regards medicines I am in a position to recommend only the medicines prescribed by the great physician which I have tried and am still trying successfully. The following medicines (English names of which I do not know) are strongly recommended:—

Sartan-i-Moharraq, 1 Masha; Samagh-i-Arabi, 1 Masha; Kahruba Shamai, 1 Masha; Gairu, 1 Masha; and Dam-ul-Akhwin, 1 Masha. All these medicines powdered and mixed with Khamira Khashkhash 1 tola to be taken first.

Behdana, 3 Mashas; Unnab, 5 (no); Spistan, 9 (No); these three medicines boiled in water and sifted and then mixed with Sharbat-i-Aijaz 2 tolas should be taken just after the above medicines.

The above prescription should be used every morning. This is the general course of treatment a week's trial whereof would convince one of its efficacy. It is not possible for me to bring the whole of my exeprience and information connected with the great physician's treatment of phthisis within the compass of an article. In case of any doubts, therefore, or if there are any complications etc., the patient will do well to communicate to me his troubles and symptoms as fully as possible when I will give him advice and suggest treatment that would suit his condition.

In the end I must make it perfectly clear to every one that I do not claim anything for myself, I do not guarantee anything, I do not undertake anything. I only mean to make it known to the world that like numberless persons I have great faith in the great physician's treatment of phthisis and various other diseases and I only wish that the great physician being no more amongst us, the sufferers may avail themselves of his treatment.

Where the patient has had fever for a long time with slight cough, or where the cough appears to have been preceded by fever, the fact should be particularly noted.

Where the patient had an attack of syphilis previous to the symptoms of phthisis, syphilis is generally the root cause of the evil symptoms and should not be overlooked in the treatment.

Narrow chested people mostly suffer from phthisis. Such people should be specially careful about their health and must develop their chest cavities if they value their lives and must regularly devote some time to establish the habit of complete breathing (instructions regarding which may also be obtained from me free) which would lead to development of chest to its normal proportions.

BABU PRASAD VERMA.
Late Pleader.
Bazaar Sitaram, Delhi.

PUBLIC BATHS FOR BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not often that our Civic Fathers trouble seriously about the lack of facilities for sea-bathing, though it is a fact that Bombay by reason of its island situation, enjoys a unique advantage in that respect. I do remember the proposition being once debated a few years ago and turned down on the score of expense.

Such few institutions as there are have, by reason of their fewness, become thoroughly exclusive, and monopolistic. It thus happens that the only institution that caters to the various Indian communities is absurdly inadequate for the demand that is daily on the increase. It has become a sort of "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition; the males have to accommodate themselves as best they can in a circumscribed pond, while the female folk are allowed a turn, twice a week only, at an odd hour in the afternoons under a blazing sun.

Expense is said to be the one deterrent, yet do we need to spend so much money after all? One might profit by the strategic position of that large body of sea-water, capable of providing ample facility for sea-bathing between Churchgate and Back Bay Baths. No expensive walls need be put up, for all we want is already there, viz., the Development Department sea-wall, the reclaimed blocks, the foreshore, and the storm-water drain due to be shortly completed. What we do want is a few valve-inlets through the sea-wall, a few enclosed areas for different communities and sexes, and a few cheap structures to ensure privacy for the bathers. There is little of initial out-lay in these things, at the same time, the public response is certain to be productive of a large revenue.—Yours, etc.,

SIRIUS.

Bombay, May 1.

LATE SIR RAMANBHAI NILKANTH

BOMBAY GUJARATIS' CONDOLENCE MEETING

A well-attended meeting of the Gujaratis of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya under the auspices of Shree Gujarat Mandal to express their sense of grief at the sad demise of Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth, and to convey their condolence to the members of his family. Amongst those present were the Hon. V. J. Patel, Sir Lalloobhai Samaldas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Ranina and others. Mr. Justice K. M. Zaveri was unanimously voted to the chair.

LOSS TO GUJARAT.

The President in opening the proceedings paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Sir Ramanbhai in whom he had lost a great personal friend, but in whom Gujarat undoubtedly lost a sober leader, a great literary critic and a great social reformer who not only preached social ideals, but thoroughly lived up to them in his life. He was very closely associated with the deceased for a number of years and the traits in his character that appealed to him were his devotion to his work, his sobriety, his level-headedness and his simplicity. Simplicity in him was a virtue, almost a second nature, and he tried to live up to his convictions wherein he never faltered.

SIR RAMANBHAI'S VARIED ACTIVITIES.

Sir Ramanbhai belonged to a generation and a school that did not believe in extreme politics, but even then Sir Ramanbhai had rendered useful political and civic services to his city and his province, according to his own lights. The city of Ahmedabad was much indebted to its late leader for his varied activities in various fields. He was the Chairman of the City Corporation for a long time, and has left behind his imprints in every branch of its activities.

LITERARY CRITIC AND HUMORIST.

His loss to the Gujarati literature will be equally great. His demise has created a big gap in the realm of Gujarati literary masters. Gujarat had yet to produce another humorist or critic of Sir Ramanbhai's eminence.

Mr. Jhaveri then narrated many personal reminiscences of the deceased.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved the principal resolution, expressing great sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Ramanbhai and conveying the meeting's condolence to Lady Nilkanth and family. In moving the resolution, Mr. Patel touchingly said that it was a bad time, it seemed, for Gujarat that, one after another, its leaders should thus pass away. First passed away Sir Gokaldas, then Sir Lalloobhai and now was the turn of Sir Ramanbhai. The speaker humorously remarked that Gujaratis were rather not persons meant for Government honours, and he therefore warned those that expected them.

STRIKING TRAITS.

He said that two traits in Sir Ramanbhai that attracted his admiration were his "non-violence" and his tenacity to keep aloof on questions where he differed from others. Sir Ramanbhai so far as he knew, never injured any man's feelings nor did he even work against the political currents in the hey-day of N.-C.-O. though he fundamentally differed from the political leaders. The resolution was seconded by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in fitting words. He also paid a glorious tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Another resolution authorising the president to convey the meeting's sense of grief and condolence to Lady Nilkanth and her family was moved by Mr. Motichand Kapadia, and supported by Dr. Ranina, and was unanimously passed. A vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta terminated the meeting.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

On 1st inst. tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-10-0 and above aggregating Rs. 99,25,000 were received and accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-10-1. From 25th to 30th April Intermediate 3 months bills for Rs. 12,50,000 were sold. Intermediate 3 months' bills will be issued from 2nd to 7th May at Rs. 98-11-3.

2. Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of 3 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 8th May 1928. Successful tenderers should make the payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 11th May 1928. Other conditions as usual.

FORTH-COMING BAKR-I-ID

COMMUNAL ACTIVITY COMMENCES IN DELHI

DISCONTENT OVER PROHIBITED STREETS

NEW DELHI, May 1.

Although there is a month more for Bakri-Id, communal activity in connection with the Id has already commenced. For some years now the main bone of contention between the Hindus and Mussalmans has been not the cow slaughter but the leading of cows to the slaughter house through certain localities. Pahari Dehraj has been the principal scene of communal tension. Hindus held that as the quarter was being occupied entirely by Hindus, the procession of cows to slaughter house should not be allowed to pass through that street while Mussalmans based their claim on the customary right to use the King's highway. In the last two years, however, the centre of agitation shifted to Gali Batashan, for a proper control of leading the cows to the slaughter house. A proclamation was promulgated every year till 1927 prohibiting the passage of cows through certain streets, leaving the rest of the city within the bounds for the purpose.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

To avoid this yearly causus belli, the Deputy Commissioner has issued a supplementary proclamation by which certain streets in Delhi are declared to be open for leading cows while the rest are declared to be out of bounds for the purpose.

In this connection a deputation of Mussalmans waited to-day upon Mr. William Christie, Deputy Commissioner and urged that the question of the supplementary proclamation be reconsidered. They said that Mussalmans should not be hindered from observing their religious festivals and they should be permitted to lead cows to the slaughter house from Kucha Nawabmirza through Gali Batashan.

Mr. Christie is understood to have explained to them that the supplementary proclamation did not for the first time prohibit that area as it had always been a prohibited area. Nor were the allegations of the deputation that Gali Batashan had been a non-prohibited road true. Sacrificial cows from Kucha Nawabmirza could not be allowed to pass through Katra Baryan or Gali Batashan as both of them had been delnitely prohibited streets. Moreover the use of Katra Baryan would also mean the use of Nayaban which was also a prohibited zone.

ONLY A PRECAUTION AGAINST BREACH OF PUBLIC PEACE.

The Government, Mr. Christie added, had no intention of interfering with the religious festivals of any community. What they were anxious to avoid was unnecessary communal tension and breach of public peace. If the Mussalmans claimed a definite right as against the Hindus the only place that could legally establish it was a court of law. In conclusion, the Deputy Commissioner advised the deputationists to take their cows out of the prohibited area into non-prohibited ones before the Bakri Id commenced. In that case they would have no difficulty of taking them for sacrifice. But he would not allow cows to be taken from Kucha Nawabmirza along the prohibited route to the slaughter house.

A deputation of Hindus is expected to wait on the Deputy Commissioner in a day or two.

DELHI BUTCHERS TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

The Delhi Municipality will consider to-morrow the draft bye-laws for licensing premises for the sale of meat and also for the carriage of meat within the limits of the Municipality. It is understood that butchers in Delhi will observe a hartal as a protest.—A. P.

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P.156

OUR C. P. LETTER

MINISTERIAL CRISIS UNLIKELY

NO PROSPECTS OF CO-OPERATION WITH COMMISSION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 30.

A further light over the controversy arising out of the resignations from the C. P. Nationalist party was thrown by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Deputy President of the C. P. Council and Leader of the C. P. Council Nationalist party in an interview he granted to the Akola Correspondent of the "Hitavada". According to him the present strength of the party was 25 and with the help of the 15 Swarajists, 3 Mahomedans, 1 Depressed Class member and 2 Independents including in all 46 members in a House of 72 he could very successfully defeat Government on the resolution for the formation of a Committee. He was cock-sure that inspite of Government efforts, the resolution of forming a Committee of the C. P. Legislative Council to help the Simon Commission was bound to fail. Members of the party might have any number of differences, but the party was unanimous over the question of boycott of the Simon Commission; and he assured the correspondent that there was no likelihood of ministerial crisis till at least the August session when the Committee Resolution would come before the Council. He said if the present Ministers were made to resign by the Government because of their declared policy of non-co-operation with the Simon Commission, there is no member at present in the C. P. Council who will be able to form a stable Ministry. Even if Government nominates Ministers of its own choice, they will have to resign immediately on taking office.

CHIEF COURT FOR C. P.

The news that a Chief Court will shortly replace the present Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces have not been these provinces. The people would have preferred the establishment of a High Court in place of the Chief Court. The Court, which sits at Nagpur consists of a Judicial Commissioner and four Additional Judicial Commissioners. Subordinate on this Court are the District and Sessions Judges, and under them again are subordinate judges. The result of the change will be that the Chief Court will take the place of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with an increase in the pay of the Judges.

"The Hitavada" thinks that the creation of a Chief Court will not in any way improve the personnel of the highest judiciary in this province. The Chief Court will still be subordinate to the Local Government. The advantage to the province will be a slight doubtful addition to its dignity. A High Court is worth having if the province could afford the additional cost.

NEW RAILWAYS.

The news that the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have decided to link the Central Provinces and Madras by constructing the Raipur-Vizianagram line of 241 miles at a total cost of Rs. 419 lakhs, has been received with great delight by the people of these provinces specially Madrasis. This will remove the longfelt want and facilitate direct communication between Delhi and Madras through Nagpur. The line is expected to be completed by the year 1931-32.

With the opening of the Nerbudda Bridge all the trains from Bombay will run normally via Itarsi, Jubbulpore to Calcutta. This will however deprive the people going to Saugor and other places on the Bina-Katni line of the facilities of direct communication. It would be better if the G. I. P. Railway authorities start at least a direct Bombay-Itarsi-Bina-Katni Express for the benefit of the travelling public, who are unnecessarily required to halt at Bina for 4 to 5 hours.

A Jubbulpur correspondent wires:—Universal gloom spread in the city by the sudden demise of its leading citizen Rai Sahib Raghuwar Prasad Durvedi who was a famous Hindi writer, journalist, educationist and scholar. At a meeting presided over by Raisahib L. S. Jha in Baldeobagh on behalf of Sahitya Sammelan touching references to Dwivedijis life were made by the President, Pandit Kamtapo Guru and Bechar Rajendra Singhaji.

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D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDULBERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

AN EXPLANATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return from Nagpur this morning several people put me the question as to why I was not seen in association with my colleagues in the several strike meetings in Bombay. The question was rather unexpected for me because it was published in newspapers that I was deputed by the G. I. P. R. Employees' General Union to organise the railwaymen on the Bhusaval division. Accordingly I have been working in Khandesh, Berar and C. P. for the last four weeks where again a Conference of the railwaymen is to meet very shortly in the second of the month. I may, however, state that if I were not engaged in this organisational work of the Bhusaval division with the consent of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, I would certainly have been found working here in Bombay shoulder to shoulder with the other colleagues of my party. I may also state that I am thoroughly in agreement with the views they have expressed and the steps they have taken in the interests of the textile workers of Bombay. I was expecting a General Strike like the one we have now in August last when I was working on behalf of the Apollo and Manchester Mill workers as also in January last when the whole of the Sassoon group mill workers were affected. In August because the employers conceded the demands of the workers and in January because there was internal strike among the workers brought about by the machinations and intrigues of a few betrayers in the very ranks of the workers themselves, a General Strike, which alone could be a real solvent of the workers' troubles, was averted. Now that it has come and promises to be effective I hope that the mill-owners will show sense enough to concede the just demands of the workers formulated under the guidance of both the "Extremist" and "Moderate" leaders of the textile workers. Incidentally, I cannot help condemning the attitude of the Government in showing utter indifference to the interests of the toiling classes and allowing its subordinates, I mean the police, to interfere with the legitimate rights of the workers to propagate and strive for the creation of solidarity in their own ranks. The shooting of the poor workers who were engaged in seeking the sympathy and help of their other brother-workers in the same trade is absolutely indefensible.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. JOGLEKAR.

168, Fanaswadi,
Bombay 2, May 1.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 17th ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at its registered office of the Company in the Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Tuesday (24th ultimo), Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

The notice convening the meeting was read as printed and circulated, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927, said:—

I have great pleasure in moving that the Directors' report and audited balance-sheet and revenue account for the year ended 31st December, 1927, be adopted. You have already got a copy of this document and with your permission I shall take it as read.

Gentlemen, you will have noticed from the report that the business of the Company has shown remarkable progress during the year under report. The paid-up business of the Company, i.e., Rs. 20,53,000 is the highest on record since the Company was started and is nearly double the amount of business of the previous year. The volume of business offered during the current year up to the 23rd instant is Rs. 13,10,000 which more than maintains the average of the year under report and points to the growing popularity of the Company. In the course of a year we have been able to raise the life fund from Rs. 8,50,669-12-11 to Rs. 10,58,313-5-3, i.e., an increase of Rs. 2,07,000. Another noteworthy feature is the sum of Rs. 57,668-4-0 earned as rent and interest on investments which works out at a little more than 5 per cent. on the life fund which was the rate assumed in the least valuation report. I hope we shall show steady increase in the same direction and at the time of the next valuation we shall be in a position to show better results both to the policy-holders and shareholders. We have since the last year started provident fund for the employees of the Company. The Company contributes to it an amount equal to the employees' contribution. I have no doubt that our staff will very much appreciate this recognition of their services by the Company.

I have nothing more to add except to express my thanks to the manager, staff, agents and the Board of Directors for the keen interest they have taken in the Company's progress and I am sure as years roll on the Asian will have a brighter record of business done and of services rendered to the public.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. Meyer Nissim the proceedings terminated.

A BROCHURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

AN APPEAL

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last 6 months I have been interested in the problem of Unemployment in Bombay. I am the Secretary also of the Unemployed Association whose aim is to secure employment for the poor unemployed of Bombay. At present I have prepared a brochure on Unemployment in Bombay and I desire to publish the same. For that I need printing help to the extent of about Rs. 100 to print 1,000 copies. I beg the philanthropic and sympathetic citizens of Bombay will give me the above amount or any part of it so as to cover the printing charges in the interest of the unemployed of Bombay. One of my objects in writing this brochure is to demand from Government for setting up an Employment Bureau and also to open the eyes of our leaders on the grave issue before the country. Any small contribution however small may be sent to S. Natesan, Madina Building, Palton Road, Bombay. Yours etc.,

S. NATESANH.

Bombay, April 29.

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EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONVENTION.

BRITISH SABOTAGE EXPOSED.

"Britain knew very well what she was doing at Washington, and she cannot, at this hour, fool the nations with such subtle evasions."

This comment on the Tory Government's move to revise, instead of ratify, the Washington House Convention appears in "Le Mouvement Syndical Belge" by Mr. C. Mertens, general secretary of the Belgian Trades Union Congress, and vice-president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

He recalls that the British Government delegation at Washington did not vote for the Convention until after it had cabled to London and obtained authorisatiion to do so. This disposes of Mr. Betterton's plea in the recent debate in the Commons that, "after all, delegates were not plenipotentiaries and drafts were not treaties."

MINIMUM TERMS.

Mr. Mertens proceeds to make the point that conventions adopted at the Labour Conferences are minimum terms.

"If it once becomes permissible for such conventions to be revised at the proposal of a Government at the first favourable opportunity, we may feel pretty sure that not a single country will be behindhand in proposing amendments to suit its own convenience.

"What use would there be in having any conventions at all under these circumstances?"

Mr. Mertens denies that there *must* be revision after ten years. But assuming that the Governing Body were to decide to place revision on the agenda.

The revision must undoubtedly be on the lines of improving the convention in favour of those to whom it applies.'

As to what may happen when the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation meets in Geneva in the last week of April, Mr. Mertens says that everything will depend on the attitude of the Government delegates. If seven of the 12 Government delegates vote for revision, they, together with the employer's delegates, will constitute majority for revision.

"PERILS OF SOCIALISM"

Continued from page 12.)

Socialist revolution, not because a revolution is dear to the heart of the Communist or the Socialist, but because it is inevitable in the final struggle of those who possess individual property. There is not the slightest doubt that there will be a complete reversal of what you call law, order and discipline. Within offices, within factories, within the Army, within the police, within the Navy, within the Colonies and the relations of this country to the Colonies and the conquered countries, everywhere the workers will organise themselves into their own organisation, the peasants will organise themselves into their own organisation. and they will not only say, "This is possessed by the nation, and the Post-master-General is ruling us," but the postmen and the miners and the railwaymen will say, "We have no Postmaster-General except the one that we appoint, and, if he goes on delivering obnoxious speeches, and recommends private enterprise in the Post Office we will dismiss him within 24 hours."

This is the system, that is the control that is Socialism. Whether the Labour leaders foresee that such a thing will scare away the voters or not, we say that the teachings and the lessons of the Labour party were responsible for what happened in Russia, and that the events of 1917 in Russia would have been impossible but for the great fraternal Backing and support which the British working-class organisations gave to their suffering Russian comrades from 1902 right up to 1917. The Russian revolution would have been impossible but for that, and we say, similarly, that no pact, no contract, no wishy-washy phraseology in Parliament, is going to keep the workers of Britain in this perpetual slavery. The example and progress of the Socialist movement in Rusia and the neighbouring countries——

Mr. MacLaren: And in Battersea!

Mr. Saklatvala: And in Battersea, in spite of the Labour party's attempts now to drive Battersea out of existence—those very examples will create a genuine Socialist movement and a genuine Socialist revolution even in this country.

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"PERILS OF SOCIALISM"

BOON OF NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY

CAPITALISTS AS PARASITES

MR. SAKLATVALA ON "LIVING WAGES."

"A living wage within a capitalist society cannot be produced as long as there is international competition. Lancashire cannot afford to pay £4 a week to spinners when capitalists can erect cotton factories in Shanghai and get people to work at 6d. or 8d. a day of 10 hours. In such cases Protection is no good at all." said Mr. Saklatvala in course of a slashing attach against capitalism in a debate in the House of Commons, a portion of which apeared in yesterday's issue.

There is the question of the War Debts. There was a time when I, as a member of the Independent Labour party, had learned my lesson, within the Independent Labour party, that the whole of the War Debt of this country is blood money, is the result of undue profiteering during the War, which every Communist and Socialist should repudiate. When that was the cry of the Labour party, the Communists and the Labour party stood together—nearer than to-day. Then the Labour party receded from that position, through the exigencies of Parliamentary vote catching, and brought it down to disallowing half the Debt instead of the whole of it. Then they came to the Capital Levy. They found the Communist party would be satisfied with it, but the divergence occurred not because the Communist party said, "Your Capital Levy of a half is not sufficient, make it three-quarters," but because the Labour party withdrew from the Capital Levy. To-day our objection is that when the country is appealed to, democratic support is sought not for Socialism, but for subterfuges and substitutes for Socialism.

The Surtax! I know it is rather a sore point. I have been bred and brought up in a capitalist business life myself, and I know the Surtax is never going to be a reality. If you impose the Surtax to-day, I can vouch for it that at least one firm have got their plans ready in the City of London to have dummy shareholders in Buenos Aires, Calcutta and Hong Kong in whose names large numbers of shares will stand, and there will not be many capitalist mugs who will allow all the shares to stand in their own name. ("Interruption".) It is so. We do not quarrel with the right hon. Member for Aberavon (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) when he is seriously appealing to democratic methods, but we quarrel with him because he is depriving the working class of the opportunity of learning Socialism and voting for Socialism. He is making it criminal now to have in the programme anything that is genuine Socialism. That is why, in the Amendment which I had hoped to move, but which I am not permitted to move, I point out that apart from the impracticability of the Surtax there is no Socialism in the Surtax. The principle of the Surtax is, "I will take 2s. in the pound out of your unearned profits, and I will then permit you to make 20s. of unearned profit." It is worse than the gambling business in which the Government have become shareholders. The Government have become shareholders in the unearned income of people who do not work and who exploit the working class, living parasites upon them. The Labour party says, "I will square my conscience if you give me 2s. out of 20s., and I will call it Socialism."

Mr. Montague: We do not call it Socialism.

Mr. Saklatvala: Then comes the living wage. We would certainly agree that the living wage would be a great battle cry within a capitalist organisation inside a capitalist society, but it could only be useful to Socialism if it were used as a battle cry leading up to an industrial revolution in the end ("Interruption".) Certainly. I quite agree with the hon. Member for Bridgeton (Mr. Maxton). I do not for a moment blame him. He believes that, he says that and he means it. The living wage is not Socialism. How can a living wage be produced within a capitalist society? A living wage within a capitalist society cannot be produced as long as there is international competition. Lancashire cannot afford to pay £4 a week to spinners when capitalists can erect cotton factories in Shanghai and get people to work at 6d. or 8d. a day of 10 hours. In such cases Protection is no good at all. The people who sent out a Chinese expedition to Shanghai took away every protection from the Lancashire workers, and now no protection is possible. At the jute mills in Dundee the workers are not earning half a living wage, but how can you help that happening when the same fraternity of financiers are erecting jute mills in Calcutta, and paying miserably low wages to their workers. If you wish to establish a permanent living wage, it can only be done by applying similar conditions of labour all over the world, and that cannot be achieved by Great Britain nationalising her cotton and jute industry. Supposing you nationalised the jute industry in this country and it was not nationalised in Calcutta?

Mr. Maxton: The Hon. Member nows that I am interested in this point Will he tell me whether it is not the ase that in Russia M. Stalin does believe that a Socialist country can maintain itself and its conditions inside a apitalist world?

Mr. Saklatvala: Not as the hon. lember puts it. The people of Russia want jute bags and how are you going to safeguard the living wage in the jute trade under your present system? All you can do is to shut down the jute mills whether they are nationalised or not. The only way in which the human interest can be safeguarded is by a complete understanding and the adoption of a uniform standard of hours of labour. We want to establish a uniform standard of hours for jute workers in America, Germany, Italy, Spain and all other countries It is obvious that in any real genuine Socialist system what is required is the control of the workers of the industry so that an understanding may be arrived at with the workers in the same industry in other countries. It is no use trying to evade that issue. The beginning of Socialism is not possible without a Socialist revolution. It is all very well to say that a capitalist world may exist and a Socialist State may exist and flourish within that world, but we are not concerned with that.

Mr. Maxton: I was merely putting the point that that was the view of M. Stalin, who, when dealing with the present administration of Russia, said that a Socialist State can maintain itself in the midst of a capitalist world.

Mr. Saklatvala: The word I quarrel about is "maintain". The point is a Socialist State under those conditions cannot maintain itself at the full height of its prosperity. The point really was whether militarism is to play its full part in attacking the neighbouring industrial countries, especially Poland and Germany, and that seems to some to be an absolutely unavoidable condition of the existence of a Socialist Russia. M. Stalin's point is: Can the Soviet Republic accomplish its object without those military expeditions, and find sufficient elements at their disposal to maintain the struggle in spite of the attacks of surrounding capitalist countries?

Mr. Maxton: And maintain themselves as a State.

Mr. Saklatvala: M. Stalin's argument is that, deplorable as the industrial development of Russia is at the present time, the needs and requirements of the people of Russia make them dependent upon other countries for manufactured articles which cannot be supplied in Russia owing to the backwardness of pre-war Russia and the apathy of the working-classes in other countries who have not yet developed as far as a Socialist revolution. Zinovieff and Trotsky try to prove the necessity of attacking Poland and Germany in order to incorporate the neighbouring countries in the Soviet Republic. Stalin maintains: There is still a sufficient modicum of industrial activity left within the Soviet Republic which could be built upon by some form of compromise with the capitalist countries and machinery could be adopted to keep up the Socialist struggle until Socialism in other countries is properly understood as something that can be introduced only through a Socialist revolution, and no humbug. It is no use trying to deceive ourselves on that point.

The workers in Great Britain should realise that God has not created man to be ruled dictatorially and autocratically by another man. Through self-determination and mutual consent we should elect somebody to rule who is not a Socialist boss, but a helper and adviser. If that is our essential belief, how can the people of this country believe that God has created the British Labour party to rule the Indians and the Africans in the way that they are being ruled? The leaders of the Labour movement say to the Indians and the Chinese We are ruling you; we are sending Commissions to your countries because you are less experienced and we are more experienced, and we want to be kind to you and tell you how you should live your lives." That is exactly what the capitalist masters and bosses are saying to the workers in this country. hey say to them, "We are more experienced in directing industry than ou are, and we keep an Army, a Navy, nd an Air Force to protect you, because you are less experienced than we are." Socialism believes that that sort incapacity is not inherent in human nature. How can the Labour party say that they are preaching Socialism and collecting the majority of voices in favour of Socialism when they are pursuing such a policy as I have described. The Labour party supports expeditions to China, the Colonies, and the Gold Coast; in fact, one member of the Labour party has gone to visit one of those countries. How can those things so n? (An Hon. Member: "Come over to this side!") An hon. Member opposite invites me to come over to the ther side of the House, but, if I took him seriously, I am sure he would be sorry for it. An hon. Member invites me to read the first few lines of my Amendment.

Mr. W. Thorne: I invite you to read the last lines as well.

ALL SYSTEM HAVE FAILED.

Mr. Saklatvala: I believe in Socialism because in my view all the devices adopted by the workers in the development of industrial life through individual ownership and capitalist control has ceased to produce any good for the workers. It has caused much degradation of human life and character within capitalist countries, and it is still more degrading and crushing as far as human life is concerned in the countries which have been conquered for the benefit of the capitalists. For those reasons, I do not believe in Tory politics because there is no genuine Socialism at the back of Conservatism. Capitalism and individual control only create misery and do more harm than good. We hear a lot of people talking about their hard-earned wealth and savings, but what does it all mean? The capitalist society to-day is unjust. Consider the case of an honest man doing well, educating his children in a first-class institution and maintaining his wife in a luxurious manner. That man gets run over a motor car and becomes incapacitated. Under the present state of society, that man will be forced immediately to sell up his home and withdraw his children from the university, and his family is crushed once and for all. That form of society is so unjust and cruel that I understand the justification of that man having savings in the bank, so that, when he meets with an accident, there is enough in his bank to enable his family to go on.

I will give another illustration. Take the case of an acknowledged criminal. Your present state of society says, "We punish him because he is dangerous to society," and you lock him up in a prison; but you take care that three times a day he is fed, you take care that once a week he is medically examined, you take care that he has open-air exercise once or twice a day, you take care of many things, realising your liability to human life, even though it be that of an acknowledged criminal, and yet you disown all reponsibility and liability to the innocent wife and children of the other man, and throw them n the scrap-heap to starve—you are no longer responsible for the women and children who have not been criminals and have committed no fault. In hese circumstances, that wife and those children would certainly be happier if, out of the stolen property, some provision were set aside for them.

We have seen that there have been one rich criminals lately, and, when hey have gone into prison, their wives and children have never had to go to the Board of Guardians or be locked up in workhouses; they were amply provided for. I wish that every burglar would steal, and first amply provide for his wife. (Interruption.) I quite see the point, but I urge this House and the country to realise that the very first principle of Socialism, the very principle of Communist State, the essential nd fundamental principle, is that the State first assumes full liability and responsibility for the honourable and comfortable maintenance of all men, women nd children as long as they honestly carry out their task; and, as long as society as a whole relieves the burden of these accidental catastrophes to individuals, that State is morally justified in denying the right of private ownership and private saving, which are no longer needed, and for which there is no moral justification. Therefore, I take it that, if Socialism, genuine and 'bona fide', is ever to be introduced, it can only be introduced with the immediate deprivation of the right of any individual to possess or own private land, private houses, places of industry and, above all, human labour.

That being so, we know what will appen. It is our nature to struggle against that. We do not give up our own Parliamentary position so easily, we do not give up our little individual advantages which we create around us and we are not under the delusion that large, powerful, resourceful well organised class of capitalists, with its agents in all parts of the world is going say, "From to-morrow morning we deover up our possessions." I do not say that that is impossible. It is not impossible, but it is very unlikely. It is not the Communist mind, it is not the Communist mentality, it is not the Socialist creed, but it is the individual capitalist greed that makes a revolution inevitable. On that account we say, without any delusion, that those who demand Socialism, if they are true to their convictions, must first demand it by making it unlawful for any man to possess any private property. If they sincerely mean to make that unlawful then they must be prepared to back up their legislative effort by a Socialist revolution. And that is not all. (Hon. Members: "Time!").

I apologise to the House for the length of time I am taking up in a short Debate, but I just want to make ne important point. It is no use imagining that we shall suddenly have tomorrow morning a state of society in which there will be no private ownership, in which all industries will be nationalised, and in which the social structure will yet remain the same, so that a clerk will walk into the office and take his cap off as his master passes by and hide round the corner. We cannot for a moment imagine that the policy of private ownership, and of power in the hands of one individual to ay, "You obey me, or I starve you nd your wife and children," will remain; and, with that power gone, it is complete delusion on the part of anyne to say that society will still remain as it is, because we shall have destroyed individual ownership through the ballot-box, and there is not the slightest doubt that there is going to be a complete revolution from that moment in the relationship of man towards man.

You may consider that the Russians were mad in reorganising their Army and turning into a Red Army instead of a capitalist Army; but the Red Army, its construction, its principles and its formation, the equal rights of the soldiers to political votes, their right to select their own officers and to dismiss their own officers, the right to pay their own officers—(interruption)—do not you want me on your side now?—the right to pay their own officers the same wages as are paid to the ordinary man who risks his life, all these things are absolutely unavoidable consequences of establishing Socialism, and it is no use for a Socialist party to say that, because we are going to alter the law through the ballot-box, therefore, there is no need for the workers to be prepared for a Socialist revolution, there will not be a complete reversal of the present discipline of the Army, and it will not be followed by a complete destruction of what you call the British Empire. Of course, it means the destruction of the British Empire. Of course, in all the Colonies, and in India and China, with the assistance of the workers, there will be the formation of the workers' organisations in those countries; there will be the overthrow of the zemindars, the landlords, the mandarins, the mineowners, and all of that class in those countries. There is not the slightest doubt that, if you mean to pursue Socialism, you will have to pursue it by the first step of declaring capitalism and individual ownership to be illegal.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

The second step will be the inevitable

(Continued on page 11.)

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.'

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928.

It is a pleasant political game of Tweedledum and Tweedledee they play in England when it is a case of keeping India in further bondage.

* * *

Lord Birkenhead loudly proclaims the loyalty and far-sighted ness and statesmanship of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—in regard to India. He is very pleased with the official Labour Party's co-operation in helping him to solve his "Indian problems." Sir John Simon, the hero of the Liberals, is grateful to the Conservatives. They mean to keep his seat safe for him. Very nice and generous of them.

* * * * *

He assured a meeting of his constituents at Hedmondwike that he was discharging a public duty, that the task of his Commission was to labour in the cause of development of ordered liberty within the Empire. India should thus expect "liberty by order" from him and his colleagues. It will be precious little of real liberty they can give in that case.

* * *

It is comforting to know, however, that "after three anxious and laborious months" in India Sir John Simon declares that the members of his Commission are "absolutely united." The boycott and the climate may have frayed their tempers, but they refuse to quarrel.

* * * * *

Mussolini Imperator occupied the seat of the Roman Emperors in the Colosseum on May Day. There were no lions and no gladiators, however, in the arena below him.

* * * *

There were only ten thousand workers imported from Milan, with local Fascists in attendance, I presume, to remind them where they were and to teach them that May Day jubilations mean under the Mussolini regime strict obedience to Fascist doctrines.

* * *

Il Duce harangued them. He said the aim of Fascist Government was to elevate them morally and spiritually. The process of elevation includes also teaching them as good Fascists to give the well-known castor oil treatment to all enemies of the Fascist State.

* * *

A book entitled "Polities of Oil" has been proscribed from entry into India. Asked why, Earl Winterton replied in the Commons that he had no information about the matter. Nothing surprising in this, as he has "no information" about anything of importance regarding India.

* * *

Newspapers give great publicity to the report of the case of a "bogus peer who fooled hundreds of women." Such incidents are indeed very rare. But the cases in which hundreds of women fool real peers excite little interest as they are of common occurrence.

* * *

Prof. Ernest Horrwitz writing in the "North China Star" speaking of Bombay the Beautiful (some outspoken critics call it the Beastly?) states that crowds of persons lie under waving giant palms which offer better shelter to the thousands of long-beaked, shrill voiced black crows than to the "submerged." The palm of superiority really goes to the lucky caw-cawing fraternity who all the day long rightly crow about their distinct advantage over the unfortunate "submerged." Wonderful are thy ways, O Lord!

* * * *

"A. H. O. H. H.!" This is not a war cry of some jungli tribes. It means the "Ancient and Honourable Order of Henpecked Husbands," one of the queerest clubs of queer Britain! It boasts of many influential public men.

* * *

All the candidates of the crowing fraternity have to give ample proof that they were really henpecked, and also have to go through the ordeal of an oral and a medical test! This is a sheer standing libel on the sex whose members are depicted by some enthusiastic poet as "ministering angels." They must protest and start a club called the "Cock-cudgelled Club," or, better still, the "cock-cursed Club," giving ample proof before being enrolled as members that they have been well clubbed and cudgelled, instead of being coddled.

* * *

An offer by a Labour member (Mr. Hardie) to go to prison for six months in order to qualify by first-hand experience as a prison administrator amused the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons in mail week.

* * *

It is high time all Labour M.P.'s who more or less claim that the blood of Liberty flows in their veins, got such an experience, were it ever so short, in a jail in India, since they hope to be at the helm of State affairs in the near future and be in power as well as office, unlike last time.

* * *

Mr. W. Wright, another Labour M.P., supporting Mr. Hardie, said that an American Governor once spent two years in jail in order to gain experience of prison administration. If the Home Member of any provincial Government in India, let alone the Governor, were to have such an experience. Visapurs and other "Hells on Earth" would be blotted out of the sacred soil of Bharatmata.

* * *

She—"If you tell a man anything, it goes in one ear and out of the other."

He—"And if you tell a woman anything, it goes in at both ears and out of the mouth."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.